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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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NEWSPAPER

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Want to Run Aptheker for Brooklyn Seat

Communist Party Plans Congressional Campaign

By VICTOR RIESEL

That province known as Brooklyn, lover of trees, loather of Dodgers, survivor of an ancient revolution, is about to endure another—a sort of prefabricated social revolt.

This is not, however, a provincial story. It will be heard 'round the world.

The Communists have chosen the famed canton as the site for their coming-out party. They have decided to make it their newest political concentration point in an effort to place one of their own in the United States Congress.

This technique they have not used since the '40s and in the '30s previous to the cold war era.

But there is a difference this time. They don't plan to run an innocent front campaign as they did decades ago.

They propose to run a frank, outspoken, admitted Communist—Dr. Herbert Aptheker, author of 20 books, director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, special attraction on a score of college campuses, world traveler, friend of the leader of the enemy forces, Premier Ho Chi Minh.

Truly it can be reported that Gus Hall, leader of American Communists, and his colleagues on the National Board expect Mr. Aptheker to win. They have the money to pour into the slums of the heavily populated congressional district they've selected.

They've the manpower with which to ring every doorbell in the area. They've the expensively printed literature with which to deluge the precincts. They have devised the strategy for their campaign. It is expected to be matched with a similar drive somewhere in Los Angeles.

They plan to create an independent peace party—a one-shot operation. For they have abandoned "ambi-partisanship."

"People on the left expect us to have candidates," Hall told a closed national party policy session not too long ago. "Communist candidates must reflect our newly won legal rights.

"We must take the necessary steps now.

"We cannot continue the old habit of waiting till everyone else has announced a candidate and then, either start hunting around to discover where we can fit in, or hunt for a candidate, etc. We must pick candidates and announce campaigns now."

Though Dr. Aptheker is an avowed Communist, it is expected that his candidacy will be made public in the finest of capitalist political traditions—a testimonial dinner honoring him on April 28th in the Sutton Ballroom of the new New York Hilton at Rockefeller Center.

It is an old-fashioned, popular-front dinner committee which is selling seats. Mingled with the revolutionary Gus Hall are the usual complement of college professors, entertainment people, unionists and the garden variety militants.

Most of them certainly are not Communists. A good many of them want American troops out of Viet Nam.

Others, such as the man from Rutgers, Prof. Eugene D. Genovese, certainly are not eager to see the United States win. Preponderant among the 221 sponsors are professors from New York universities.

It therefore can be assumed that the literacy rate is high among them.

Obviously, therefore, they must know that Dr. Aptheker spent time in Hanoi early this past January.

There he contributed to newspapers. His speech was heard over the Voice of Viet Nam, Radio Hanoi. He expressed great admiration for the leaders of Hanoi's civil and military forces and great distaste for their American counterparts.

Herbert Aptheker, at left, recently met with some of his associates in New York—Tom Hayden, SDS founder; veteran pacifist A. J. Muste and Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd. Aptheker, Hayden and Lynd traveled to Hanoi where Aptheker referred to some Americans as "crackpots."

Fact is, he used the word "crackpots" in describing some of his fellow Americans—especially those who do believe that the Viet Cong is a Communist force and must be stopped.

It is indeed a broad spectrum on which Dr. Aptheker's image will be reflected that night. Among the three initiating sponsors is his fellow traveler Prof. Staughton Lynd, who was in Hanoi with him.

They will do Dr. Aptheker honor on his 50th birthday—and whether they mean to endorse him for Congress or not, that will be the general impression.

Should Prof. Aptheker win, it will be hailed across the Communist world as a defeat for the White House and a victory for the Communist forces of Ho Chi Minh.

Indeed, it would be such a victory—easily worth a considerable number of divisions in the field.

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Next Week:

A full list of sponsors of Herbert Aptheker Testimonial Dinner Committee.

Exclusive Report

Does the National Council of Churches Speak for You?

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Radical Leftists Stage 'International Days of Protest'

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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"Keep up the good work. Your paper is not only an eye-opener to many of our good citizens, but it is a real morale booster to many of us long-time conservatives."—Mr. Kenneth Boucher, Rudyard, Mont.

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Practical Politics-III

Gathering Precinct Information

An invaluable aid in getting your conservative political action group organized is a political map of your precinct, ward or congressional district.

In most counties you can obtain a street map from the board of elections. It should have precincts and election districts clearly marked. Fill it in with a precinct-by-precinct breakdown of the election results of the last two elections, what minority groups live where and what the dominant income levels are in each area.

You might shade lower-income sections gray, middle-income areas white and upper-income neighborhoods blue. If this information proves difficult to get at home, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for the latest *Census of Housing* and other census information that will provide the data you need on your area.

Then, by comparing the social and economic picture of your map with the election results from past years, you will get an idea of which areas will prove most fruitful for your campaign work. It will also help you in picking the volunteers best suited for each of your areas.

If you have an adequate number of persons, you will want to have one volunteer for each block in your precinct. If you don't have enough workers, concentrate on those areas your political map shows you will be most productive.

Each volunteer worker will be responsible for contacting each family on your block, noting pertinent information on 3-by-5 inch file cards which, incidentally, will fit neatly into a discarded shoebox. A shoebox can be obtained for nothing, but filing cabinets often are expensive.

Each file card should list the answers to several questions and an example of a typical card is given in the box below.

Don't ever ask any of your volunteers to do more than they think they can. If they say they can only canvass one floor of an apartment building or one block of their neighborhood, don't assign them any more. Also, be sure to give them a definite deadline in which to report back. Say, "I'll check with you on Friday to see how you made out."

Tell your volunteers never to argue with a voter. When they go canvassing, suggest they start off with something like this: "My name is Mrs. Smith. I'm a neighbor of yours from down the street. We're trying to find out how many people in the neighborhood are registered to vote and in what party they are registered."

A simple variation on this theme from state to state will usually suffice to meet your needs. Just remember not to argue with *anyone*. Your first foray is simply to gather information on the people who live in your area.

Your next step is to transfer the information you have accumulated to *two* different card indexes—one arranged alphabetically by names, the other arranged alphabetically by streets. This leaves the original cards, with the information gathered by the block workers, available for use on the block and ward level.

But remember, little has been accomplished until your precinct is organized street by street and block by block.

Somebody has to be responsible for every single block in your neighborhood—someone who can be responsible for every single house and every single apartment. You have to be sure that one or another of your workers has called on *every* family in your precinct.

If you have the funds, you'll find that the printing of cards, saying that the bearer is a precinct worker for the "Citizens for Trueblue Committee," for example, will help immensely in overcoming the natural hesitancy of people to answer questions from strangers.

"The orderly transfer of information from original to categorized list might be made the theme of a party. You can invite more than enough people to handle the work and the party will give you your second chance to talk over progress, ideas and organization. Filling your shoeboxes with the completed file cards will give the volunteers their first real sense of accomplishment.

They now have a map of the terrain and a complete index of the ammunition (voters) available to them for their first campaign, the primary election.

A strong temptation at the end of an organizing day is to forget about the last one or two people on your list. This has proved to be fatal in major elections across the country. For instance, Kennedy beat Nixon by one vote per precinct. In 1961, Tower beat Blakely by two votes per precinct.

In every area of the country, Republicans lose more close races than Democrats, simply because they are volunteers who are likely to skip the last couple of houses. Democratic workers—especially in the big Northern cities—are often shop stewards or local union officers, who are required to account for every call to full-time paid union organizers and who see to it that those last two houses are covered.

Next week's article will cover "Your Campaign," with special emphasis on the problem of raising funds.

Voter Profile Cards Need Not Be Complicated

Name_____ Ward_____

Address_____ Precinct_____

Telephone_____ Registered_____

Need baby sitter_____ Car available_____

Names of other adult members of the family. Are they registered?

_____ _____

This is a simple voter profile card for precinct use which includes answers to the most important questions. More information can be put on the back of the card, if desired, including such things as place of employment, lodges or clubs, church affiliation, names of children, etc. When getting the information to fill out this card, your volunteers can also find out if anyone in the family needs an absentee ballot or serviceman's ballot.

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Viet Nam 'Softness' the Issue

78 Liberal Democrats to Be GOP's Chief Targets

From the Allen-Scott Report

House Republican leaders are zeroing their big campaign guns on the 78 Democratic congressmen who have publicly opposed widening the war in Viet Nam.

These liberal Democrats, including 25 freshmen who won by close margins in 1964, are being singled out as special GOP targets because of their growing differences with President Johnson over Viet Nam.

Under the backstage campaign strategy mapped by House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, of Michigan, the GOP will center their fire on this foreign policy split in an effort to keep the President from endorsing and actively campaigning for these dissident Democrats.

Nationally known Republican leaders, including former Vice President Nixon, plan to vigorously campaign against these legislators, contrasting GOP support for the President's military policies in Viet Nam with the Democrats' constant critical carping at these policies.

In briefing Republican candidates running against the 78 Democratic "de-escalators," Rep. Ford is stressing that "the Viet Nam pronouncement by these liberal Democrats is the best windfall we have received during this session of Congress.

"It fell into our laps like a gift from the gods," Ford says in advising GOP candidates to "zero in on this hostile Democratic statement and make it the center of your campaign."

"By taking this campaign tack, we can't lose," he continues. "We can drive a wedge between these Democrats and the President. That is how you can win independent and Democratic votes without losing Republican support."

Ford also revealed it will be Republican strategy to force the President to wage a "hop-skip-jump" campaign by challenging him to support only Democrats favoring his Viet Nam policy.

"The voters are deeply disturbed that there is such a wide diversity of opinion among congressional Democrats and the President," Ford points out. "If we can highlight this Democratic split and keep it before the voters until November, we can pick up anywhere from 40 to 60 House seats. We may not be able to win control of the House, but we will be in position to do so in 1968."

As one of the three House Appropriations Committee members that police the Central Intelligence Agency, Ford is basing the new GOP strategy on information that the Viet Nam war will soon be expanded both on the ground and in the air.

"Our campaign theme will be 'vote for Republican candidates because they are backing the President in Viet Nam,'" explains Ford. "The Viet Nam war is going to be stepped up soon and all military measures taken by the President will have full Republican support. In fact, we are going to begin exerting increased pressure for a blockade of North Viet Nam to protect American fighting men in South Viet Nam."

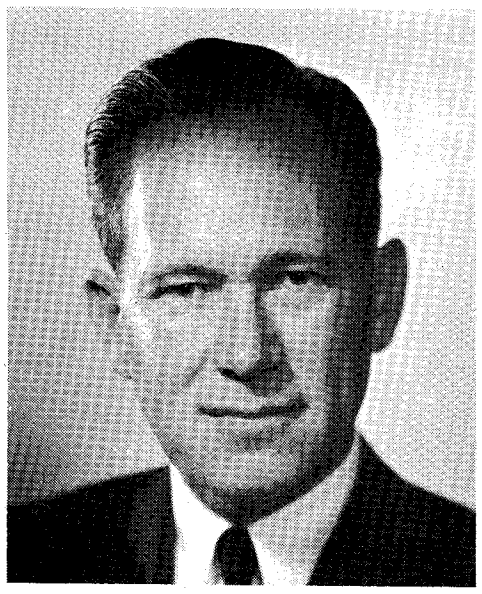
In addition to the campaign speeches, newspaper advertisements, TV-radio spot announcements and pamphlets are being prepared to criticize Democratic disunity on Viet Nam.

Typical of this GOP campaign material is the following letter signed by Rep. Ford and being circulated in the districts where Democrats are assailing the President's Viet Nam policies:

"The deep division within the Democratic party over policy in Viet Nam is prolonging the war, undermining the morale of our fighting men and encouraging the Communist aggressor. It has confused the people in other nations about the American purpose and has led North Viet Nam to believe that in time we may falter, that we do not have the necessary will or determination to win.

"As a result, the peace that this nation and the free world seek has been delayed, the fighting intensified, and the threat of a major war deepened.

"We Republicans in the House have called upon the President to disavow those within his party who would divide this country as they have divided the Democratic party. As the President has stated, 'There is much more that unites us than divides us.' America, indeed the world, is waiting for the President to take command of his party.



Rep. Don Edwards (D.-Calif.), ADA national chairman, is among the radicals the GOP would like to defeat.

"Until this is done, the divisive debate will continue, the confusion will grow and a peaceful solution will elude us."

The special targets of the Republicans, all signers of the so-called "de-escalating" statement on Viet Nam, include:

Representatives William Anderson (Tenn.); Thomas Ashley (Ohio); Jonathan Bingham (N.Y.); John Blatnik (Minn.); John Brademas (Ind.); James Byrne (Pa.); Ronald Cameron (Calif.); Emanuel Celler (N.Y.); Jeffery Cohelan (Calif.); James Corman (Calif.); Dominick Daniels (N.J.); William Dawson (Ill.); Charles Diggs (Mich.); John Dow (N.Y.); Ken Dyal (Calif.).

Don Edwards (Calif.); George Fallon (Md.); Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.); Donald Fraser (Minn.); Samuel Friedel (Md.); Richard Fulton (Tenn.); Edward Garmatz (Md.); Robert Giaimo (Conn.); Jacob Gilbert (N.Y.); John Gilligan (Ohio); Martha Griffiths (Mich.).

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Illinois Court Upholds Motorola

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Motorola, Inc., has been cleared by the Illinois Supreme Court in the famous case in which a Negro job applicant was denied employment after he flunked a standard ability test. The decision is a victory for common sense.

Justice Walter V. Schaefer wrote the court's unanimous opinion, which reversed a ruling by Judge Charles S. Dougherty in the Cook County Circuit court. Judge Dougherty had refused to set aside a decision of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission that Motorola had discriminated against the job applicant, Leon Myart.

The legal battle began in 1963 when an examiner for the commission ordered Motorola to hire Myart and to cease using the ability test on the ground that it discriminated against "disadvantaged and culturally deprived groups." Motorola appealed to the full commission, contending that it had a right to use such a test.

The commission stalled for months to help Gov. Kerner in his election campaign and then produced a strange decision. Motorola was found guilty of discrimination, and was ordered to pay Myart $1,000 as compensation, but the commission reversed the examiner's findings that the company must hire Myart and cease using the controversial ability test.

By this time the case had attracted national attention and had become an issue in the debate in Congress over the fair employment section of the civil rights bill. An amendment to the bill was adopted providing that it is not an unlawful employment practice for an employer to give ability tests, provided that they have no discriminatory intent other than to disclose job suitability.

Motorola appealed the commission's decision to the circuit court. In the meantime the commission had amended its complaint, charging for the first time that Motorola had falsified the general ability test score for the purpose of denying Myart a job. Judge Dougherty ruled that if the trial of the facts in the case had been held before him he would not have found the company guilty of unfair practices, but he said he had no power to upset the commission's ruling.

The Supreme Court, in reversing Judge Dougherty, held that the commission had not established that Myart's test score had been falsified by Motorola employes. Such a conspiracy was unlikely, said the court, because it would have involved too many employes and would have been easily detected.

The court's decision confirms the wisdom of the Republican majority in the Illinois Senate, which, at the last session of the legislature, rejected Gov. Kerner's reappointment of Charles W. Gray as chairman of the commission, largely because of the mishandling of the Motorola case. It was also disclosed that the commission had engaged in the practice of permitting employers charged with discrimination to buy their way out of trouble by paying off the complainants.

The Supreme Court's decision also confirms the need for reforms in the commission's practices which have been put into effect by the new chairman, Selwyn H. Torff. One of the chief reforms was to set new standards for the selection of examiners to hear complaints of discrimination.

The Motorola case has been a salutary lesson on the necessity for legal protections of employers from abuse by a political agency charged with regulating hiring practices.

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(See page 16)

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4	**BEHIND THE CIVIL RIGHTS MASK** (Retail $1.25), (softcover). Edited by Lee Edwards and Terry Catchpole, with a foreword by John Chamberlain. 80 pages.
4	**REMINISCENCES** (Retail 95¢). Softcover edition. 496 pages.

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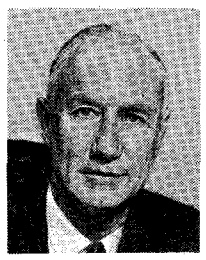
CAPITOL CAMERA

• State Department planning chieftain Walt W. Rostow, long considered a "soft-on-Soviet" policy adviser, has been elevated to LBJ's special assistant on foreign affairs. Johnson says Rostow should not be regarded as a direct replacement for McGeorge Bundy, who resigned in March, but in his new position Rostow will still have a tight grip on the President's ear. Diplomatic Row is watching this appointment with keen interest: They recall Rostow, who came in with Kennedy, as a chief supporter of unilateral disarmament and stepping up trade with the Communists.

ROSTOW

• *Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), a chief opponent of America's involvement in Viet Nam, electrified the Democratic state platform convention in Oregon last week when he declared that if Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) will continue to support a change in American Viet Nam policy, "I will support him for the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States in 1968."*

• Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) has announced that he will seek re-election in the fall. Thurmond, who has served in the Senate since 1954, will run for the first time as a Republican. The South Carolina solon explained why: "I chose the Republican party because of its basic orientation to the Constitution and to sound government, and in order to more effectively represent the beliefs of South Carolinians. The Democratic party has proved to be immune to ideas and principles which conflict with, or even moderate, its headlong plunge toward socialism and authoritarian government."


THURMOND

• *New York* Times *correspondent Arthur Krock noted last week that a handful of Republicans had deserted their party to give the Administration victory on the rent supplement program. "But that was only the latest chapter of a continuing story which began in 1961, when just enough Republicans broke their party line to pack the House Rules Committee with an Administration majority," Krock said. "Since then there have been several other instances of Republican salvage of projects for which a Democratic administration has claimed and received credit in subsequent elections, and the foundation on which the welfare state has steadily ascended."*

• The old IPR crowd continues to catch headlines and make American policy toward China. Last week Owen Lattimore, the controversial Far Eastern "expert" who backed the Chinese Communists in the 40s, told a Harvard University audience how marvelous Communist China was and that because it is now stronger "it can properly and firmly tell the United States to 'go climb a tree.'" Lattimore insisted that our past policies of trying to isolate China had proved disastrous.

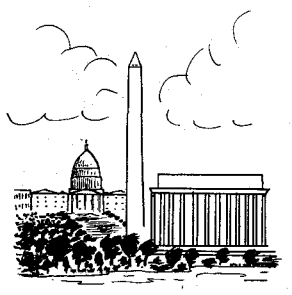
LATTIMORE

• *Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has introduced legislation to make desecration of the American flag a federal crime. Roudebush was prompted to act after a Chicago leftist, Joffre Stewart, ripped apart, spat upon and trampled the Stars and Stripes during a meeting of the Purdue University chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society. Investigation by Roudebush disclosed the incident is not now punishable under federal statutes.*

This Week in Washington

LBJ's Inflation

For some time now, the liberal pundits and economists have been hailing the "Great Society's" tax-tax, spend-spend philosophy as the way to America's economic health. Conservatives, however, have been hoisting up the warning signals that such policies can only lead to ruinous inflation and other economic ailments. Last week, the facts were proving the conservatives correct.



The government, for example, announced a substantial jump in the consumer-price index—a rise of five-tenths of one per cent—the largest increase since June of last year. Meat prices were up 19 per cent above a year ago, with pork prices up 37 per cent. Eggs were 27 per cent higher, milk 2.5 per cent and bread 6 per cent.

A new government analysis, moreover, revealed that the international balance of payments, far from improving this year as the "Great Society" crowd has been claiming, would show a larger deficit than in 1965.

Yet that wasn't all. Eugene F. Rinta, research director of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, socked America's taxpayers with some additional bad news: the cost of the "Great Society" programs that have been enacted or are about to be enacted under LBJ, will rise from $3.1 billion in fiscal 1965 to $21.5 billion by 1970—a projected seven-fold increase the next few years.

The inflationary dangers were so prevalent that the President himself expressed public concern, thus plunging the stock market prices further down. At one point last week, he warned: "prices are moving up too fast for comfort" and that the recent rate of price increases "cannot long be tolerated."

In order to curb inflationary pressures, he said, he might have to raise income taxes for individuals and corporations 5 to 7 per cent. As a last resort, he indicated he might impose price and wage controls.

The President admitted that his close advisers tell him that measures taken thus far to halt the inflation spiral have not been enough. These include the $6-billion revenue bill signed two weeks ago, the Federal Reserve discount rate and increases in Social Security and Medicare taxes.

In short, the President's spend-spend policies have been leading Americans to near disaster. The Republican Coordinating Committee, which includes such GOP leaders as former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, former Sen. Barry Goldwater and former Vice President Richard Nixon, took note of the inflation dangers last week when it adopted a study put out by a GOP task force under the chairmanship of Maurice H. Stans, director of the Bureau of the Budget under Ike. The vice chairman of the study is George Champion, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The Stans study has reportedly shaken the complacency of even some New Dealish businessmen and politicos. Warning that "the United States is on the threshold of dangerous inflation," the study says "the cause is the fiscal, monetary and other economic policies of the present Democratic Administration in Washington. . . . Only a change in the policies of the Administration—or a new Administration—can save us from serious suffering and loss." Detailing the inflation facts, the study notes:

• In 1965, the over-all cost of living advanced more than 2 per cent, the highest increase in seven years; most economists expect the increase to be even higher this year.

• The food that a housewife bought early in 1965 at a supermarket for $10 now costs her $10.45—and prices are still going up.

• Wholesale prices were up 3.4 per cent last year, after virtual stability since 1957, and are advancing at an even more rapid rate early in 1966.

• The total debt in the United States—government, corporate and individual—rose 7.5 per cent in 1965, again a growth much greater than the increase in physical production.

What is the significance of all this? As Stans says, "The United States is on the verge of joining the procession of nations which, by over-expansionary fiscal and monetary policies, have started down the road to serious inflation."

What should be done? The Administration should prune its spending and balance the budget.

As conservative economists have often pointed out, the direct cause of inflation is the increase in the quantity of money (caused by deficit spending) and bank credit; the direct cure is to stop this increase. Said the Scripps-Howard papers last week, "A tax increase which reduces government deficits and borrowing, and perhaps even would apply something on the national debt, could be effective. A tax boost which simply increases government spending could stimulate inflation."

Unfortunately, President Johnson gives every indication he will seek this latter type of tax boost. Even with all the inflationary pressures showing last week, LBJ remarked to the press—on the very same day he encouraged the House to appropriate funds for the Teacher Corps and the rent subsidy scheme—that "I don't think we can cut the budget much more than we have."

Two New Boondoggles

Republicans, and some conservative Democrats, waged a vigorous battle on the floor of the House last week to stave off passage of the Administration's $2.5-billion special appropriation bill, but the House finally voted the funds Administration forces were seeking. The bill that passed the House included money for two of LBJ's costly and controversial new programs: the Teacher Corps and the rent subsidy scheme.

The cost of the rent subsidy was listed as $12 million by Administration propagandists, but Rep. Frank Bow (R.-Ohio) points out that really the total bill will be at least $6 billion over 40 years, the length of time the government will have the power to subsidize a rental unit.

Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) noted that under even the revised regulations the secretary still has the power to hand out unlimited amounts of subsidies because "there is still no limit as to the percentage of any family's rent that the secretary can pay out in subsidies. It could be 25 to 50 per cent or even more. . . .

"The secretary will still decide what is 'income' and what may be excluded in calculating income.

"The rent subsidy scheme is still unfair—more particularly unfair to middle-income taxpayers who must shoulder the extra taxes to provide similar apartments for others who cannot afford the full rental in the same building."

Conservative lawmakers also argued that this was no time to be passing costly legislation as inflation threatened to engulf the country. Nevertheless, Republicans could not kill the subsidy and the House rejected in a record vote of 190 yeas to 198 nays a recommital notion designed to strike it down. (See page 15 for this rollcall vote.)

Six Republicans, tabbed by New York *Times* columnist Arthur Krock as LBJ's "Salvage Corps," voted against recommittal; that is, voted for the rent subsidy. The six are: Representatives Halpern, Kupferman, Reid and Horton (all N.Y.); Tupper (Maine); and Harvey (Mich.). All except Harvey vote consistently with the Democrats.

The GOP also failed to get the House to knock out the Teacher Corps proposal. Congress appropriated some $10 million for the corps, but Republicans attacked it largely for the way in which it could be used by the Administration to control education. Under the proposal, the U.S. commissioner of education has the authority to recruit, select, train and pay the salary of teachers and then choose, from among those that apply, the district in which such teachers would be assigned.

Schwartz Affair Lingers

Abba Schwartz, the former super-liberal administrator of security and consular affairs, was forced out

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of his job several weeks ago. But he may still achieve one of his main ambitions: getting the State Department to drop Frances Knight—the knowledgeable and dedicated anti-Communist who is director of the Passport Office.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee recently released a 281-page volume of transcripts which detailed some of Schwartz's guerrilla warfare activities against Miss Knight.

At one point, the transcripts reveal, a plan to relieve Miss Knight of her duties was approved at a high department level, only to be dropped when influential senators caught wind of the plan and complained.

The removal of Schwartz from the State Department has not resulted in any cease-fires against Miss Knight. Indeed, the campaign to oust her or severely limit her authority has been stepped up by Schwartz's successor, Philip B. Heymann, and, apparently, by William J. Crockett, deputy under secretary of state for administration. The New York *Times* and a clique of liberal reporters, including Drew Pearson, have also taken out their long knives against her.

The New York *Times* on March 22, for example, printed a story based on a confidential State Department memorandum signed by Heymann and endorsed by Crockett reproving Miss Knight for allegedly sending cables—on her own—to embassies in Paris and Moscow to keep a wary eye on H. Stuart Hughes, a far-left professor of history at Harvard who plans to travel to Europe this fall.

The State Department subsequently had to exonerate Miss Knight of blame, since surveillance of Hughes has been requested by the FBI and a cable had been forwarded to the embassies as a routine matter by one of Miss Knight's subordinates. The original story faulting Miss Knight, however, was an obvious leak from Heymann or his allies to discredit her.

Heymann, in fact, is much like Schwartz himself when it comes to passport matters.

When Heymann took over from Schwartz on March 10, he immediately informed Miss Knight that now he would make all decisions involving the issuance of passports to all persons visiting Communist areas. Her office could continue to make recommendations, but he didn't really care to know them. The purpose of Communist travel overseas was not the State Department's business, he remarked, and the current policy of alerting embassies abroad regarding the travel of American Communists was unnecessary.

Heymann was reminded by Passport Office counsel Robert D. Johnson that passport regulations entrusted the duty of passport decisions to Miss Knight's shop. Heymann said he would change the regulations. At any rate, a certain element in the State Department would still like to cut Frances Knight down. As one observer put it, "Abba may be gone, but his ghost still haunts Foggy Bottom." (For more on Miss Knight's ordeal, see story on page 14.)

Demos Knife Taxpayers

As predicted by *Human Events* some months ago, the Johnson Administration is out to dilute the effectiveness of the General Accounting Office, considered Congress' chief watchdog over governmental expenditures.

The GAO has long been a thorn in the side of wasters and government bureaucrats because it publicly blisters those who willy-nilly spend the taxpayers' money. But ever since hard-boiled GAO Comptroller General Joseph Campbell retired last year, the Administration and the Democrats have been trying to pull the agency's teeth.

The newly appointed comptroller general, Elmer Staats, for example, is said to be someone who gets less excited about waste than Campbell. Meanwhile, Rep. Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee on Military Operations of the Committee on Government Operations, has been launching his own crusade to weaken the GAO. Earlier this year, Holifield corralled about 50 witnesses before his committee who poured out their wrath on the GAO because it harped on waste.

Defense contractors told Holifield that they didn't like it when GAO let it be publicly known that the Justice Department should look into some of those cost-plus contracts. Government officials complained that they didn't like it when GAO named government officials responsible for waste.

As a result of the hearings, Frank H. Weitzel, who became acting head of the GAO when Campbell left, told committee members the GAO would issue fewer reports in the future and indicated that officials may no longer even be named in the reports.

Columnist Richard Wilson writes that "In a half-dozen other ways, the congressmen got GAO to lower the curtain on public disclosure and blame for waste and misuse of public money."

Soviet Spying Made Easy

Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) has discovered something highly intriguing about an Air Force Aerospace research report: an abstract of its contents has been printed in Russian, thereby making it easier for Soviet spies to gather vital U.S. military information.

The report, says Lipscomb, deals in upper atmosphere physics and contains various pages of text, including scientific charts and data, followed by a listing of 152 environmental research papers. At the bottom of the last page of the text appears an abstract giving a summary of the document's contents. "The abstract, unbelievable as it may seem," says Lipscomb, "is printed in Russian. . . .

" . . . this raises serious and far-reaching questions as to the philosophy and thinking of the people whose task it is to help provide for our national security.

"Just what conceivable purpose could be served by the inclusion of a Russian language abstract in such an Air Force report?

"Certainly this could help facilitate research on the part of the Soviets, allowing their agents to review documents such as this speedily and easily to see if the subject covered is of interest to the Soviet military and industrial intelligence organizations."

Can anyone, asked Lipscomb, reasonably claim that it is in our national interest to provide the Russians with a summary of this sort of military information?

"Certainly things have not reached such a point where we 'deal in' the Soviets on research projects, such as this. Actions such as this require a full and complete explanation to the Congress and American people."

Federal Aid to Education

Republican congressional leaders have sharply rapped a $94,500 federal project that will give 200 Oregon students a massive indoctrination in liberal propaganda. The object of the GOP scorn is Project Prometheus, named after the mythical Greek who brought the gift of fire to mankind.

The project will bring Oregon students to Ashland, Ore., and Tulelake, Calif., for a six-week summer project. The youngsters will receive, courtesy of Uncle Sam:

- Lectures by liberal columnist Walter Lippmann, United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther and civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.
- Classes in 28 subjects ranging from Celtic literature to, appropriately, "human manipulation in the 20th Century."
- Shakespearean plays, visits to a musical festival and six "cultural" films, including *The Bicyle Thief*.

The $94,500 in federal funds are supplied under Title III of the aid to education bill enacted last year.

Kenneth Ingwalson Retires

Kenneth W. Ingwalson has resigned his position as publisher of *Human Events* because of poor health; slow recovery from a severe coronary attack he suffered over a year ago had made it impossible for him to discharge all the duties of that position. He has, however, purchased Crestwood Books, Inc., publisher of conservative literature. This makes it possible for him to continue participation in the conservative movement without unduly taxing his health. Mr. Ingwalson had been with *Human Events* for six years during which time it reached its highest level of circulation and influence. Mrs. Ingwalson, who also worked in the offices of *Human Events* for many years, now joins her husband in this new publishing venture. Together they take an abundance of experience and dedication to their new task and the staff and management of *Human Events* wish them well.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) has sharply criticized Administration reluctance to pursue the war in Viet Nam. Tower, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, called upon the President to permit stepped-up air strikes against vital military installations. "There are important targets in North Viet Nam, notably oil supplies, that can be hit without bombing cities or civilians," said Tower, a recent visitor to Viet Nam. "Such supplies are much more easily destroyed before they are loaded into trucks and started down the Ho Chi Minh trail."

TOWER

• *Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) concluded his Latin American tour last fall, leaving behind a mass of unpaid bills. Charlie Keely of Copley News Service reported recently from Buenos Aires that shopkeepers and hotel managers are up in arms and the U.S. embassy daily receives new complaints.*

• Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) has rapped Bobby Kennedy, Wayne Morse and other Democrats who suggest inclusion of the Viet Cong in a coalition government for South Viet Nam. "The fact of the matter is that the prime objective of the Viet Cong is to win a coalition government," Scott noted. "The program of the National Liberation front [political arm of the Viet Cong] on Feb. 11, 1961, declared its first objective to 'overthrow the disguised colonial regime of the U.S. imperialists. . .and to form a national democratic coalition regime.' And history bears them out. Popular front coalitions are but brief preludes to capitulation to Red rule."

SCOTT

• *The Republican Coordinating Committee last week denounced burgeoning scandals in the multi-billion-dollar Federal Housing Administration (see* Human Events, *last week, page 8). Said the committee: "We deplore the laxness which again appears to be besetting a Democratic administration. We deplore the fact that prominent Democrats appear to be playing major roles in the use of FHA mortgages for windfall profits. We deplore the fact that political cronies of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration have once more turned FHA into an agency to fatten personal profits through raids on the Treasury of the United States. We deplore the fact that Democratic Congresses have chosen to ignore 11 reports submitted by the General Accounting Office pointing out the rot in FHA since President Johnson took office."*

• LBJ is reportedly furious at Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.). The chief executive is known to feel the attacks of Morse will aid GOP congressional candidates in the coming election. What particularly riled Johnson was this Morse assertion: "What this Administration does not like to face up to—and the Administration will hear about this between now and November—is that no Republican President sent any boy in uniform to South Viet Nam to die. American boys have been sent to Viet Nam only by Democratic Presidents."

MORSE

• *The March 1966 edition of* Steel Labor, *house organ of the United Steelworkers of America, has called for the "long-overdue burial" of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.*

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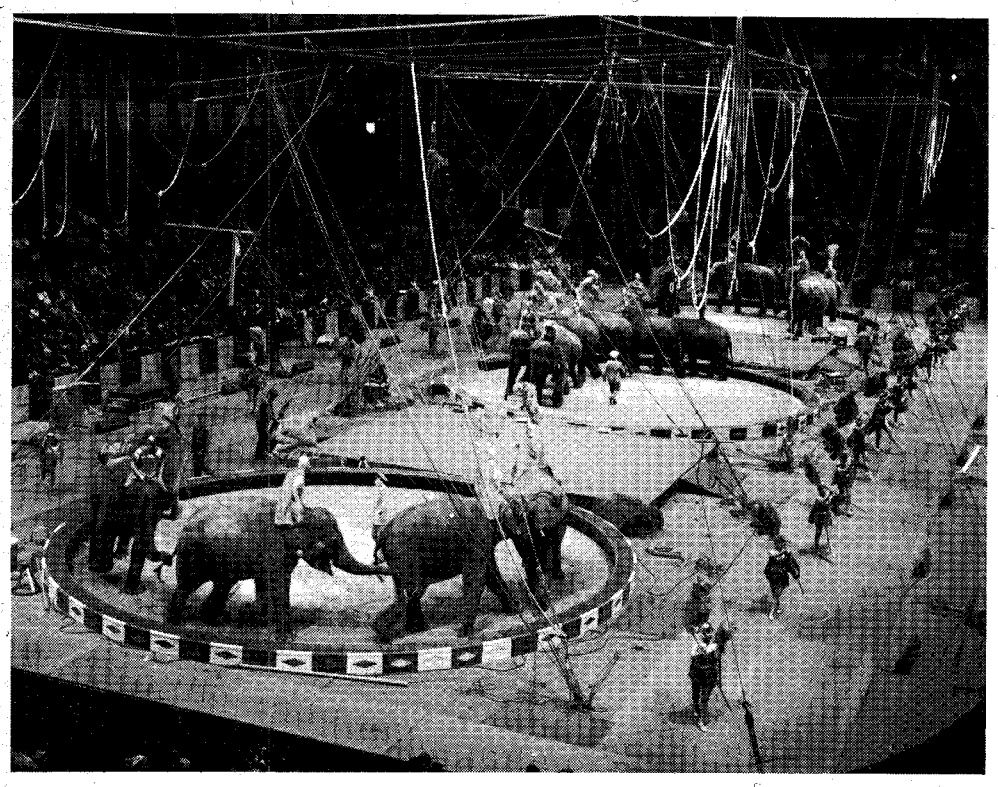

Ringling Brothers circus this year is using many acts brought in from Communist countries, thus throwing some American entertainers out of work.

Protest Petition Circulated

Ringling Bros. Circus Scored For Using Iron Curtain Acts

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A major storm is brewing under the circus big top, one that could involve Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz.

Many of the nation's best circus performers are circulating petitions demanding the government take steps to prevent the entrance into this country of Iron Curtain acts which take jobs away from Americans.

The Sarasota-Tampa (Fla.) local of the American Guild of Variety Artists, the Circus Performers' Union, has dispatched angry letters to Administration officials and members of Congress.

The Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus alone hired 87 Communist-bloc performers last year. In a letter to influential congressmen, AGVA officials said:

"Again this year the Ringling Circus has built its 1966 circus almost exclusively around acts brought from countries under Soviet domination. . . . There is a serious situation confronting circus-type performers in the United States at the present time. Large numbers of them are unemployed, or at best work a few scattered dates during the course of a year."

Trapeze artist Bill Strong, an AGVA member, is leading the petition campaign against Iron Curtain acts. His protest has been signed by many of the nation's circus stars: Karl Wallenda, Edmundo Zachini (the Human Cannonball), Bozo the clown, and others.

Wallenda, senior member of the Great Wallendas, the famous aerial act, says that Communist performers are paid less than U.S. stars. The Reds are given $7-a-day spending money, he says, and the rest of their pay is sent back behind the Iron Curtain.

"We are fighting a war in Viet Nam and these entertainers who are over here for a year or two are sending American dollars to the Communist world," Wallenda says.

A spokesman for the Ringling Circus brushed aside Wallenda's objections. What a performer does with his pay is no business of the circus, he insisted. Furthermore, the spokesman said, the use of Iron Curtain performers is encouraged by Washington.

Clark McDermott, originator of one of the country's best dog acts (Lumac's Alsatians), has written to Labor Secretary Wirtz demanding protection for U.S. workers. Excerpts from his letters follow:

"Your office raised a terrific uproar and turmoil about the use of braceros in United States agriculture until this practice was stopped. In most cases these were deserving people from a friendly neighboring country and excellent workmen in their field. In the case of acts from Iron Curtain countries they are not from neighboring countries and by no stretch of the imagination could the countries they are from be called friendly.

"Any act of service these people perform can be done by U.S. citizens, better, faster and oftener, but obviously not cheaper, which is the whole crux of the matter, I surmise. An excellent weapon in the 'War on Poverty' would be to let Americans that are willing and able to work have that opportunity."

State Department officials explain that the Iron Curtain acts are brought to this country under the Cultural Exchange Program, recently extended for another two years. The program helps to ease East-West tension, they insist.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has told Congress, however, that every Soviet-bloc delegation admitted to this country is accompanied by intelligence agents.

★ ★ ★

Former White House Aide Theodore Sorensen has been urged to run for Congress from the New York district once represented by Mayor John Lindsay. Sorensen, a conscientious objector during the Korean War, drew a standing ovation recently when he attacked President Johnson's Vietnamese policy in a speech to New York's "Reform" Democrats. If Sorensen runs, he must tackle Rep. Theodore Kupferman (R.-N.Y.). Sorensen's brother, Nebraska Lt. Gov. Philip Sorensen, has announced his candidacy for that state's governorship.

★ ★ ★

Highly recommended: *The Paper Bullet* (William Morrow and Co., Inc., New York, $4.95) by Otis Carney. Carney is more than an engrossing wordsmith. He is a novelist of great perception who spells out in gripping fashion the all-too-effective work of Kremlin agents who mobilize "world opinion" against the enemies of international communism.

The Paper Bullet deals with the desperate struggle of a Latin American president threatened on two fronts—by the forces of global communism and by American officials anxious at all costs to placate the "uncommitted world."

It is the story of Moise Tshombe, Chiang Kai-shek and Ngo Dinh Diem. A political novel of the first order. *The Paper Bullet* ranks with Allen Drury's *Advise and Consent* and Constantine Fitzgibbon's *When the Kissing Had to Stop.*

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A Reply to Senator Morse

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Sen. Wayne Morse, our legislative Isolationist-in-Chief, had some odd if not kind words for me last week. I would like to return the interest, if not the sentiments.

Sen. Morse said he now felt he had supported the wrong man during the last presidential election.

Many of us agree, of course, but Sen. Morse as usual had his own personal touch to add to the compliment. He said the country now might be better off under Goldwater because President Johnson was "out-Goldwatering Goldwater."

It is difficult to argue with every part of that statement, but I certainly find it easy to argue with the latter part.

Sen. Morse, pursuing his unvarying course of being wrong about every issue he can study long enough to go astray on, is flat wrong about President Johnson outdoing Republican policies in waging the war in Viet Nam.

Most Republicans, myself included, support most of what the President has done in Viet Nam. But many of us do not feel over-all that the Johnson policies in Viet Nam are adequate. When viewed in terms of the worldwide confrontation with communism, the Johnson policies (which properly should be called the McNamara-Johnson policies, to give the secretary of defense his disastrous due) are terrible.

First, in Viet Nam, President Johnson and Secretary McNamara have occupied so many positions and have changed their minds so often that the Communist enemy has no other course than to press us as hard as possible to find out what this government really means.

A year ago we were against negotiations that went beyond the existing treaties—treaties which the Communists by naked aggression have violated. Now we are in favor of any sort of negotiations and with any sort of representatives.

In particular, the McNamara-Johnson vacillation has made us a set-up for a sudden diplomatic ploy from Hanoi—such as a quick request for a cease-fire. There is scarcely any way that President Johnson could turn this down, so tightly has he boxed himself into a position of indiscriminate, non-conditional negotiations.

Such a sudden cease-fire, if not absolutely legitimate on the part of the enemy, and odds are that it would not be, would grind our war effort to a halt while permitting an open door for reinfiltration of Communists, regrouping of fighting units now shattered by the magnificent performance of our armed forces and recouping of losses.

Beyond that, President Johnson has so fumbled his diplomatic ball that the goal line is wide open for recognition of the Communist Viet Cong as a legitimate part of South Vietnamese political life—even though it is a creation of international communism. The way is open, as well, for a full-fledged coalition government of exactly the sort that has delivered into full Communist control every nation ever cursed with it.

On the strictly military front, President Johnson has hamstrung our professional soldiers, tying them up with red tape. His inexcusably long pause in the air war may still be costing us lives. His failure to permit an effective blockade of supplies to the north is another point of wide variance from Republican or Goldwater policy.

Worldwide, even as communism lights fires around the world, McNamara proceeds to disarm us and Mr. Johnson continues to delude us with notions of more peaceful exchanges, such as increased trade, but with no design for blocking the aggression that still powers communism everywhere.

No, Sen. Morse, you are as usual wrong about me and even wrong now about the leader of your own party.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

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12,000 EXECUTED—Cuban exiles have published a book on Fidel Castro's secret police operations that claims 12,000 persons have been executed by firing squads since he came to power in 1959. The book, published in Spanish, is *Communist Cuba's Intelligence Service*, by Pepita Riera, a Cuban exile radio broadcaster who specializes in studies of Castro's police and spy network.

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An Exclusive Report

Does the National Council of Churches Speak for You?

Claiming to represent 40 million Protestant and Orthodox church members, the NCC has spoken out on such diverse topics as right-to-work, Medicare, reapportionment and the war in Viet Nam. Invariably liberal, its opinions are often used in attempts to refute conservative arguments. Should anyone pay attention to the NCC?

A *Human Events* Staff Report

On June 9, 1965, Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) welcomed a new ally in his battle against the Dirksen amendment to reverse the Supreme Court's controversial rulings on state legislative reapportionment.

In a Senate speech, a jubilant Douglas announced that the National Council of Churches had reaffirmed "the Christian belief in the fundamental worth of man" and urged defeat of Dirksen's constitutional amendment. He inserted in the *Congressional Record* an NCC pronouncement that declared, in part:

"We believe that equal representation is every person's fundamental right and a necessary adjunct to full political manhood. Therefore, the National Council of Churches records its opposition to the proposals for an amendment to the Constitution which would restrict the right of every person to substantially equal representation."

The one man, one vote thesis so piously endorsed by the National Council is in fact ignored by the relative handful of church leaders who profess to speak for 40 million Americans on issues complex and controversial.

NCC's Predecessor

The NCC pronouncement on legislative reapportionment was approved by only 77 members of the 275-man General Board; no poll was taken of the membership of the 30 churches that make up the National Council. Nor has any such survey been taken of American churchgoers prior to NCC pronouncements on issues ranging from public housing to Red China, from alcohol to immigration reform, from Rhodesia to the guaranteed annual wage.

A spokesman for the National Council of Churches says simply the NCC "is empowered by its constitution to study and speak out on conditions and issues in the nation and the world which involve moral, ethical and spiritual principles inherent in the Christian gospel."

To understand the National Council of Churches and the role it plays in American life, it is necessary first to study its predecessor, the Federal Council of Churches.

The forerunner of the NCC was the Federal Council of Churches. FDR's secretary of labor, Frances Perkins, walked out on a 1950 meeting of the FCC because it was too radical even for her.

In 1908, representatives of 29 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches set up the Federal Council of Churches, adopting as their basic philosophy the "Social Creed" of the Rev. Harry Ward, an English Socialist who migrated to the United States and later served several dozen Communist fronts. The *Daily Worker*, official organ of the Communist party, repeatedly lionized Ward, asserting that he recognized the "need to bring the ethical concept of religion to bear in the everyday affairs of men and nations."

Leaders of the Federal Council of Churches set up a Washington office to inform members of Congress of their position on a variety of political and social issues, to press for worldwide disarmament and to scoff at national sovereignty.

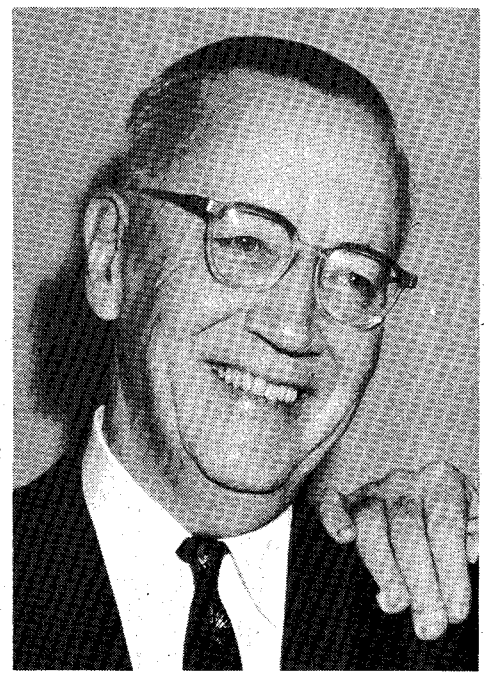
By 1935, the Office of Naval Intelligence had characterized the Federal Council of Churches as a "radical pacifist organization" whose "leadership consists of a small radical group which dictates its policies." The Federal Council, said the government report, did not advocate the " 'force and violence' principles of the Communist party but did give aid and comfort to the party."

During the 1940s the Federal Council of Churches gradually fell into disrepute as leaders parroted the Communist line on matters foreign and domestic. At a conference of the Church and Economic Department of the Federal Council in February 1950, the position of council leaders was so radical that Miss Frances Perkins, who had been FDR's secretary of labor, stormed out.

"Why should we meet with a lot of half-baked people to discuss things they know nothing about?" she demanded. "The clergy's duty is to guide the people in the knowledge of God, and not politics."

With influence of the council sagging, leading church figures agreed that a new organization was necessary and in November 1950 the National Council of Churches was born at Cleveland and the Federal Council of Churches died a timely death.

The leaders of the new group were, by and large, the leaders of the old council. The preamble to the NCC constitution declared that the new organization would "continue and extend" the activities of the Federal Council and a declaration in the final issue of the Federal Council *Bulletin* assured readers that "all the work of the Federal Council will continue under the new auspices."



Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, former council president, is an outspoken left-winger.

At present, the council includes 30 Protestant and Orthodox communions with a total membership of 40 million. They are:

African Methodist Episcopal Church
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
American Baptist Convention
Armenian Church of America, Diocese (including the Diocese of California)
Christian Churches (*Disciples of Christ*) International Convention
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Church of the Brethren
Evangelical United Brethren Church
Five Years Meeting of Friends
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America
Hungarian Reformed Church in America
Lutheran Church in America
The Methodist Church
Moravian Church in America
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.
National Baptist Convention of America
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends
Polish National Catholic Church of America
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Protestant Episcopal Church
Reformed Church in America
Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America

(Continued on next page)

Rev. Warren McKenna, second in command of the "Delta Ministry" project, is shown sitting next to Premier Chou En-lai during a 1957 visit to Red China.

Military air police carry Negroes from the decommissioned Greenville Air Force Base, Miss. The sit-ins were a part of the NCC's "Delta Ministry" project.

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The Worker
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Church Council Demands U.S. End Escalation

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of Churches, representing Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches of 30 denominations with a membership of 40 million, condemned the escalation of the war in Vietnam over the weekend and called for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam.

Communist 'Worker' Hails NCC Stand on Viet Nam

The Communist press was delighted with the resolution on Viet Nam passed by the National Council's General Board on Dec. 3, 1965. Above is a photograph showing the enthusiastic front-page treatment The Worker *gave the story in its December 7 issue. In the same issue the Communist paper also ran an editorial on the NCC action entitled, "A Heartening Plea." Here is what* The Worker *had to say:*

"The National Council of Churches unites some 30 denominations of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches with a combined membership of 40 million persons.

"Last Friday, the council issued a policy statement in which it demanded an immediate halt to the bombing of Viet Nam. It also called upon Washington to take additional steps which could prepare the way for bringing about negotiations for ending the war, withdrawing U.S. armed forces, and respecting the 1954 Convention of Geneva which stipulates measures for securing self-determination to the people of Viet Nam.

"This is a mighty offering in behalf of the cause of peace. Never before in the history of our country has the clergy spoken up so critically of the government in respect to its conduct of foreign affairs.

"The significance of the policy statement by the council on the Viet Nam war lies in the fact that it summons its clergy and lay leaders to involve themselves in the work of enrolling their 40 million members in activity in behalf of bringing an end to U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

"The historic and heroic action of the National Council of Churches in coming out against the government's role in the war in Viet Nam is an indication of the truly massive scope which has been attained by the appeal of the movement for bringing about an end to the U.S. war in Viet Nam.

"The action of the National Council of Churches means that the movement to end the war in Viet Nam is in position to enlarge its ranks of active crusaders by millions of Protestant reservists.

"The members of denominations affiliated with the National Council will be taking their place in the ranks and leadership of the anti-war-in-Viet-Nam fighters alongside of the Catholic adherents to the doctrines of Pope John and the peace appeals of Pope Paul and at the side of Jewish believers who walk in the wisdom of Rabbi Maurice W. Eisendrath, the stern foe of U.S. intervention of Viet Nam affairs.

"The 40 million Christians who are being summoned by the council to active struggle in the cause of peace in Viet Nam are a force almost equal in number to the 42.3 million who voted for Johnson. Forty million opponents of the President's war in Viet Nam cannot long be ignored.

"The action of the National Council of Churches should hearten all those who have been engaged on the front of struggle for peace. The addition to the peace front of such a mighty army of reserves should inspire the movement to great new initiatives to enlist and assert the will of the majority of the nation; that the government act now to put a halt to the bombings and commence the process of ending U.S. military presence in Viet Nam; to enter into real negotiations that the objectives of the 1954 Geneva Accord be restored and implemented in the interest of Viet Nam peace, freedom and independence."

Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America
Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference
Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church
Syrian (Orthodox) Church of Antioch
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America
United Church of Christ
United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

During the past 15 years the National Council has grown into a sprawling bureaucracy overseen by an executive and administrative staff of 200. Some 70 groups known as units, general departments, divisions, departments of divisions and committees encompass another 6,000 persons.

The basic policy-making body of the National Council is the General Assembly, made up of 875 persons elected or appointed by the member churches. The General Assembly meets but once in three years (the next meeting will be held in December in Miami Beach).

A General Board of approximately 275 members elected by the Assembly from its own membership governs the council between triennial meetings. This board meets three times yearly and is primarily responsible for the policy pronouncements that so frequently embarrass American church members.

Faint Disclaimer

Last February, for instance, the General Board (or more accurately, one-third of the General Board) met in St Louis. Those present voted 90 to 3, with one abstention, in favor of the admission of Red China to the United Nations, and of consideration of U. S. diplomatic, cultural and economic relations with Communist China.

NCC leaders preface all policy pronouncements with a small-print disclaimer they do not claim to speak for every member of every church represented on the council. Instead, they say:

"The viewpoints presented in this statement have been officially endorsed by the National Council of Churches' policy-determining General Board, which is broadly representative of its member church bodies and whose members are designated by them."

The distinction, if there is one, is understandably lost to newspaper reporters who cover NCC meetings. The Associated Press report on the February meeting began:

"St. Louis, February 22—(AP)—The National Council of Churches' General Board urged today that Red China be admitted to the United Nations and that the United States study diplomatic recognition for the Communist country. The vote was 90 to 3, with one abstention, on a wide-ranging resolution that also called for more communication between this country and China. The General Board is the policy-making body for the National Council of Churches which represents 30 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox groups and millions of members."

The United Press International story opened:

"St. Louis, February 23 (UPI)—The General Board of the National Council of Churches, a body representing 40 million Protestant and Orthodox Christians in the United States, has called for a major reversal of U.S. policy toward mainland China. The board, by a 90-to-3 vote yesterday, urged the U.S. government to support the seating of China in the United Nations and to give careful study to regularizing diplomatic communications with the People's Republic of China."

It is not only on Red China that the NCC holds forth. On April 29, 1965, an NCC representative, Sheldon Rahn, spelled out "Christian responsibility" in the field of social welfare. In testimony before the Advisory Council on Public Welfare (an arm of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare), Rahn demanded the federal government strike down all residence requirements for welfare recipients; set a "minimum cash assistance level" for all those on relief; and increase "aid to dependent children" handouts.

In 1961 the NCC General Board endorsed a federal program of medical care for the aged, financed through Social Security. The finding was "unanimous," according to an NCC spokesman. Subsequent investigation determined the Medicare resolution was adopted at a General Board meeting of 87 members. In other words, two-thirds of the board was absent.

The 87 men who put American churchgoers on record in favor of Medicare hardly researched the issue. In fact, the executive vice president of the American Medical Association, Dr. F.J.L. Blasingame, lodged a formal protest with NCC leaders:

"Since the issue involves medical care, we deeply regret that the council did not see fit to ask representatives of the American Medical Association to discuss the medical profession's position on this important matter."

Pollsters report that more than 90 per cent of the American people oppose the Supreme Court decision outlawing voluntary prayer in the public schools. Yet NCC officials have applauded that ruling and denounced constitutional amendments that would reverse the decision. Endorsement of the high court ruling, incidentally, was made at a meeting of the NCC General Board in which only 66 members were present. Rep. William Widnall (R.-N.J.) later commented on the NCC pronouncements:

"I have been contacted by clergymen who are against these amendments, but the vast majority of their congregations are for them."

Radical Positions

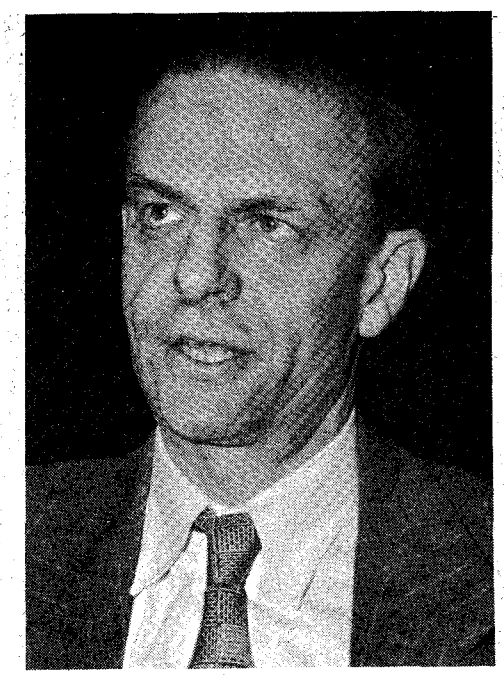
The General Board has taken positions on issues ranging from A (Aid, foreign) to V (Vatican, diplomatic recognition of). And in most cases only a tiny minority of the *board*, to say nothing of U.S. churchgoers, has voted when a controversial decision was reached. Consider the following:

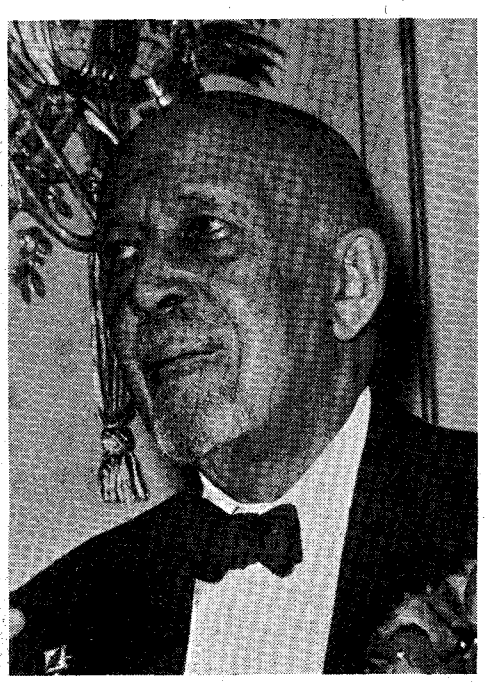
- A grand total of 41 board members were present when the NCC went on record in favor of federal aid to education. The resolution, adopted 33 to 8, urged federal funds for state educational systems on the grounds the states themselves had refused to act.

- Less than 70 members of the General Board were on hand when an NCC resolution was adopted demanding federal standards for public welfare. This pronouncement, approved 64 to 3, denounced residence and citizenship requirements for welfare recipients as "archaic in present-day mobile America."

- Only 50 members approved the General Board resolution assailing a loyalty oath for winners of National Defense Education Act scholarships. With but one "nay," board members termed the oath "incompatible" with basic Christian tenets.

In other pronouncements, the NCC has called for universal disarmament; opposed a diplomatic mission to the Vatican; denounced alcohol as a "serious threat"; called for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American





The writings of Communists Victor Perlo (left) and W.E.B. DuBois were included on the NCC "Reading List."

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Activities and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee (to be replaced by a more "responsible" joint congressional committee); endorsed public housing, urban renewal and a "comprehensive national housing program coordinated by one federal agency"; assailed the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act; backed economic boycotts of Rhodesia; endorsed stepped-up foreign aid; urged repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act (right-to-work); and opposed seating of the regular Mississippi delegation in the House of Representatives.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) has written the Internal Revenue Service on several occasions to challenge the tax-exempt status of the NCC. Thurmond notes that the NCC has taken an active role in promoting legislation and cites

The Rev. Robert W. Spike, director of the NCC's Commission on Religion and Race, has boasted about how many people the NCC got out for the 1963 "March on Washington."

the opinion of a top tax expert, the late Colin Stam, that the National Council has jeopardized its tax exemption. Said Stam:

". . .it was the intent of Congress that the new lobbying test be rigidly construed. Strict construction of the provision in applying it to the National Council of Churches may place its exemption in jeopardy."

Spokesmen for the Internal Revenue Service say the NCC has retained its tax exempt status because "only a small percentage of its work is concerned with legislation."

Ties with Labor

Although NCC spokesmen regularly appear before committee of Congress, the group has never registered under the Lobbying Act of 1946. This statute requires every person or organization seeking to influence federal legislation to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. It also requires the filing of a quarterly report with the House and Senate detailing the group's activities in the legislative field. The NCC has yet to file such a report.

It is not surprising that the NCC position on issue after issue—Medicare, 14b, minimum wage, aid to education, public housing, urban renewal—is that of organized labor. As far back as July 1954, the CIO's Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was making a grant of $200,000 to the National Council.

A story in the July 19, 1954, *CIO News* said "the money will be used by the National Council on behalf of the practical application of religious principles to the everyday world of economic life."

CIO President Walter Reuther and Vice President Emil Rieve announced they were "most favorably acquainted with the work of the National Council and especially the excellent work it is doing in the field of the church and economic life." Half of the $200,000 was to be used for financing, over a period of years, a "national education program" on economic and social policy. The remainder was to be used to set up a "permanent library and research center at NCC headquarters" on "the relationship of religion and ethics to economic life."

Mississippi Scheme

The Reuthers, Walter and Victor, have been particularly close to the NCC. Victor has served as a member of the NCC General Assembly, as vice chairman of the Church and Economic Life Department, and as an official of the Commission on Religion and Race.

Walter, the fiery one-time Marxist who is president of the United Auto Workers, has raised funds for the NCC. In 1952, Reuther sent the following letter to all unions of the CIO:

"As a labor union always in the thick of the fight for justice and brotherhood, we feel sure that you will want to make a contribution to this work which is entirely dependent upon voluntary support. Some internationals are contributing $100, with one at $500; some councils are giving $50 or more; others $25; and some smaller amounts. Whatever you can send from your treasury will be deeply appreciated. Please use the enclosed envelope and make checks payable to the National Council of Churches. Sincerely yours, /s/ Walter P. Reuther, President, UAW-CIO."

The National Council has for several years taken a major role in the civil rights struggle. The NCC Commission on Religion and Race was created in 1963, with Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, the Rev. Martin Luther King and Victor Reuther holding top positions.

The commission director, the Rev. Robert W. Spike, has "conservatively estimated" that the NCC brought 40,000 marchers to the 1963 March on Washington, provided 80,000 box lunches, and eventually bore the major expense of the affair.

Later, Spike adds, the Commission on Race and Religion "negotiated for justice . . . in 15 riot-torn cities," providing $50,000 in bail for more than 90 persons arrested by police.

In February 1964 Spike submitted to the General Board plans for the "Delta Ministry," a major civil rights *Putsch* in Mississippi. The proposal, adopted by the board, called for a budget of $260,000, 60 per cent of which would be contributed by the member churches of the NCC and 40 per cent by the World Council. Spike said that "involvement of the World Council of Churches in the program guarantees that the participating staff will be veterans seasoned by experience in other situations of conflict."

Second in command of the Mississippi project is the Rev. Warren McKenna, an Episcopal priest from New England with a long record of pro-Communist affiliations. Former FBI counterspy Herb Philbrick has termed McKenna "one of the leading collaborators of, and apologists for, the Soviet Union."

Congressional files disclose that McKenna has been affiliated with the following officially cited Communist fronts: the Samuel Adams School; American Continental Congress for Peace; World Peace Conference; Civil Rights Congress; American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Jefferson School of Social Science; and the World Youth Festival.

Asked about his sponsorship of two Communist-backed "peace" conclaves, McKenna last year told a newsman: "I'd be glad to sponsor all congresses for peace."

McKenna is probably best known as the leader of a 1957 U.S. delegation to Red China. The State Department labeled the 50-member group a "willing tool of Communist propaganda intended, wherever possible, to subvert the foreign policy of the United States."

As an organizer of the tour, McKenna received an all-expense tour of the mainland. On Aug. 23, 1957, McKenna led a group of Americans in a Peking parade, dipping the Stars and Stripes to his Communist hosts.

"I am not now a Communist nor have I ever been a Communist," McKenna says. "No one has ever indicted me. I am a priest in good standing. My bishop knows about this. No one has ever charged me with anything and I have not done anything illegal."

The director of the NCC's Mississippi project is the Rev. Arthur Thomas. In recent months Thomas and McKenna have organized Mississippi Negroes into a self-styled Poor People's Conference and urged them, quite literally, to secede from the United States. Thomas told the New York *Herald-Tribune* February 5:

"The government hasn't done anything for us, so why should we recognize it?"

Tribune correspondent William Sartor disclosed: "Seceding from the Union, PPC proposes to ask for recognition for its 'government' from foreign nations, including several in Africa. It seeks no geographic boundaries, but instead a government of individuals."

McKenna and Thomas have organized strikes of Negro laborers and in late January tried to take over Greenville Air Force Base, a deactivated military installation outside Greenville. Seventy-five civil rights workers affiliated with the NCC Delta Ministry forced their way into an abandoned barracks at the base and attempted to take up residence. Two days later they were ejected by 150 air policemen, flown in from air bases in four states.

(Continued on next page)

Vestry Committee Concludes:

NCC 'Does More Harm Than Good'

One of the most comprehensive reports on the National Council of Churches was prepared in 1960 and 1961 by the Vestry Committee of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Shreveport, La., the largest Episcopal church in the state. After a lengthy investigation, the committee unanimously found:

Theoretically, and perhaps practically, the NCC does many things which are good. It conducts foreign missionary work; it distributes food and clothing to many who need it overseas. It prepares and distributes church literature.

But we have not discovered any so-called evangelistic activity of the NCC which is not also a function of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Our church also conducts foreign missionary work and publishes literature.

Our investigation leads us to the following conclusions:

- The NCC has done and is doing a great number of things that we feel are not in the best interest of the Church. We have proved beyond a reasonable doubt that it has made a practice of speaking on behalf of all members of the 34 denominations comprising the NCC, when it is in fact not specifically authorized to do so. In this regard, it has been deceitful, in that it actually did desire the impression to be made on the public that it spoke officially for "the 39 million."

- The NCC has far exceeded its rightful role in speaking out, as the official voice of Protestantism in America, on such controversial issues as federal aid to education, the right-to-work laws, the ethical considerations of the steel dispute, the seating of Red China in the United Nations, etc.

- The NCC, although not Communistic, has been an aid to the Communist conspiracy.

- It has been hypocritical in assailing "guilt by association" and "name calling" in one breath and employing it in the next.

- It was deceitful in the manner in which it handled the Fifth World Order Study Conference in Cleveland. It is deceitful in refusing to repudiate mistakes or to correct misinterpretations in the press, except when such mistakes or misrepresentations are harmful to what they (the professional core of the NCC) believe and profess. We believe that such deceit is not a proper Christian attitude.

The NCC is in fact, if not in theory, dominated by a hard core of professionals, some of whom have never done pastoral work. We believe they may consider themselves leaders of what they would like to consider as a super church. They deliberately destroyed the Lay Committee of the NCC because the NCC could not effectively spread its propaganda with such a loud dissonant voice from within. We are of the opinion that there is something basically wrong with a religious organization which cannot bear to have within its framework a highly responsible group of the laity simply because it disagrees with the dominating clergy.

It is wrong for the NCC to carry out lobbying activities with the federal government at all, and it is particularly erroneous for it to do so as the professed voice of Protestantism.

There are only two choices available in reaching a conclusion in regard to the reading list, "The Negro American," which it published. Either the NCC displayed incompetence in allowing it to be distributed, or else it was distributed deliberately as a corrosive. In all charity we must conclude that it was a display of incompetence, which conclusion strengthens our conviction that the NCC should refrain from taking stands on highly controversial issues in politics and economics: besides not being so authorized, it is not competent to judge upon all of these matters.

The most important point of all is this: far from being the great cohesive power it was intended to be, the NCC by its actions is splitting the churches wide open. We believe that it is doing much more harm than good; that its actions will restrict the attracting of new members to the church; that it will alienate and is now alienating many of the now faithful parishioners; that it is creating disastrous dissension in all Protestant Churches. We know for a fact that it is wreaking such havoc in individual churches that meeting of budgets is being impaired, and that life-long friendships between laity and clergy, and between laity and laity, are being strained.

In summation, we conclude with firm conviction and only after long study and prayer, that the National Council of Churches as it is presently constituted and operated, is a harmful and highly dangerous institution.

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The demonstrators presented an ambitious list of demands. They wanted the federal government to turn the unused barracks—already earmarked for use as an educational and manpower-training center—over to them as living quarters. They wanted Washington to provide homes, food, jobs and income for other Mississippi poor.

In their professed efforts to foster brotherhood, NCC leaders have actually peddled Communist propaganda. Consider a 1957 pamphlet (now "out of print") entitled "The Negro American —A Reading List" published by the NCC's Department of Racial and Cultural Relations. A compiler of the list urges in the introduction:

"Read for enjoyment and information, remembering to note publication date. Read aloud to your children, or put the books where they will be picked up. Make recommendations to your children's teachers and to librarians. Share your copy of this list with friends. Urge church, PTA and other organizations to circulate copies."

In a House speech, April 20, 1960, Rep. Donald Jackson (R.-Calif.) disclosed that many of the authors whose works were recommended by the NCC had long histories of pro-Communist activity. Among these:

• W.E.B. DuBois, a veteran American leftist who in 1962 officially joined the Communist party and renounced his homeland for Ghana. He died there in 1963.

• Herbert Aptheker, official theoretician of the American Communist party. Aptheker, it should be noted, recently visited North Viet Nam in defiance of U.S. travel regulations.

• Victor Perlo, an identified Communist labeled a Soviet spy by Elizabeth Bentley. Called for testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Perlo invoked the 5th Amendment on present and past Communist membership and on alleged espionage activities.

• Shirley Graham, widow of W.E.B. DuBois. Miss Graham has been affiliated with numerous Communist fronts and was identified as a member of the party by Louis Budenz. She has been wined and dined by Nikita Khrushchev and Chou En-lai.

• Gene Weltfish, a veteran Communist-fronter who was dismissed from the faculty of Columbia University in 1953 after she accused the United States of waging germ warfare in Korea. She invoked the 5th Amendment when questioned by a Senate committee on Communist party membership.

NCC leaders vigorously deny that anyone connected with the council has ever been connected with the Communist party or its myriad fronts. An NCC spokesman minces no words:

"From its very moment of existence in 1950, when the denominations constituted this agency to witness to their unity in Christ and to conduct their cooperative work, the National Council of Churches has never had a Communist party member or sympathizer among its officers or staff, or its executives."

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, left, head of the World Council of Churches, and Arthur S. Flemming, chairman of the NCC's ad hoc committee on Viet Nam, confer on a proposed resolution criticizing U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

The truth of the matter is that literally hundreds of NCC staffers and officials have at one time or another been affiliated with Communist-front groups. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, a former NCC president, has lent his name to the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the Washington Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, all Communist fronts. Dahlberg is now a leading critic of U.S. intervention in South Viet Nam.

Walter Russell Bowie has served as a vice chairman of the NCC Department of Fine Arts and Worship. His Communist-front record includes affiliations with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; American League for Peace and Democracy; Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder; Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; United American Spanish Aid Committee; and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

A long-time member of the NCC General Board is Kirtley F. Mather, possessor of one of the lengthiest records of pro-Communist activity on file in Washington. Mather has been affiliated with the following Communist fronts: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder; American Council on Soviet Relations; American Youth for Democracy; Civil Rights Congress; Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; International Labor Defense; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; League of American Writers; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Mid-Century Conference for Peace; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Note the Communist-front records of the following NCC leaders, all of whom have served on *both* the NCC General Assembly and General Board:

• Shelton Hale Bishop: American Congress for Peace and Democracy; American League Against War and Fascism; China Aid Council; International Workers Order; National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims; National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

• W.H. Jernagin: American League for Peace and Democracy; Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Council on African Affairs; Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America; Mid-Century Conference for Peace; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Negro Congress; Southern Conference for Human Welfare; United Negro and Allied Veterans of America; Washington Committee for Democratic Action; and World Peace Appeal.

• David N. Licorish: American League for Peace and Democracy; American League Against War and Fascism; Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder; Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

• John A. Mackay: American Committee for Spanish Freedom; American Friends of Spanish Democracy; American League for Peace and Democracy; Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Medical Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; Union of Concerted Peace Efforts.

• Benjamin E. Mays: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Civil Rights Congress; Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Mid-Century Conference for Peace; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

• G. Bromley Oxnam: American Committee for Spanish Freedom; American Committee for Yugoslav Relief; American-Russian Insitute; American Slav Congress; Medical Bureau and Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; Methodist Federation for Social Action; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

• W.J. Walls: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Mid-Century Conference for Peace; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; National Negro Congress; and World Peace Appeal.

These men are not Communists. Starry-eyed proponents of "peace" and "justice," they have indiscriminately lent their names to groups later shown to be Communist fronts. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has explained that church leaders are a prime Communist target:

"A dedicated clergyman, being a man of God, is a mortal enemy of communism. But if he can, by conversion, influence or trickery, be made to support the Communist program once or a few times or many times, the party gains. If, for example, a clergyman can be persuaded to serve as a sponsor or officer of a Communist front, to issue a testimonial, or to sign a clemency petition for a Communist 'victim of persecution,' his personal prestige lends weight to the cause."

Many churchgoers, angered by the far-out policy pronouncements issued in their name, have suggested withdrawal from the NCC. This is no easy matter, since the National Council has the support of the religious "establishment" in the United States. But, as a number of church leaders, including the Rt. Rev. Gray Temple, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, have said, internal reforms of the NCC are sorely needed.

Methods must be devised, says Bishop Temple, "whereby people at the grass-roots level could be heard on controversial matters."

All too often NCC leaders have taken advantage of an apathetic church community to issue radical policy pronouncements in the name of 40 million Americans. Aroused churchmen can help tone down these ideological zealots.

The Reuther brothers, Victor (left) and Walter, have had a long association with the National Council.

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Society Will Benefit from Ginzburg Decision

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

On first impression, the Supreme Court's performance on Monday, March 21, in the "dirty book" cases were as poor as Harlan and Black described it. Harlan charged his brothers with "an astonishing piece of judicial improvisation," and Black predicted bitingly that no man henceforth would be able to define obscenity "as that term is confused by the court today."

Yet the longer one studies the array of opinions, the more one inclines to the view that the court came out of this mess fairly well. Law and justice are not necessarily one and the same thing. When it came to making law, the court saddled up and rode off in all directions; the encouraging thing is that their eminences got to some sound justice in the end.

There were three cases. The first was a proceeding *in rem* (and this is important), directed against a book named *Fanny Hill*; the case had been tried in Massachusetts, and the state's Supreme Judicial Court had found the book obscene. The second was the appeal of an old smut peddler named Eddie Mishkin from a three-year sentence imposed upon him for violating the obscenity laws of New York. The third was the appeal of Ralph Ginzburg, prince of the pornographers, from a five-year sentence imposed upon him for violating the federal mail statutes.

Thus the three cases differed significantly from one another. In *Fanny Hill*, the defendant was a book; in Mishkin and Ginzburg, the defendants were common ordinary men. In its weakest pronouncement of the afternoon, the court was able to muster six votes to reverse the banning of *Fanny Hill*; members found nothing to be gained in upholding Massachusetts in condemning the book as a book. But they took a long, measured look at Mishkin and Ginzburg and rightly concluded that here were two birds who ought to be in jail. So these convictions were affirmed.

The court's tortured ruling in *Fanny Hill* will cause considerable trouble. Until March 21, the five elements necessary for conviction in an obscenity case were reasonably clear. Under the court's landmark ruling in the Roth case nine years ago, a book was obscene if (1) taken as a whole, its (2) predominant appeal was to the (3) prurient interest of (4) the average person, (5) applying contemporary community standards. It was held that constitutional guarantees of free press did not apply to such publications and a man who knowingly published or sold them could be convicted of crime.

In order to reverse the lower court in *Fanny Hill*, the court had to add a sixth element. Assuming the presence of all five of the Roth factors, "a book cannot be proscribed unless it is found to be *utterly* without redeeming social value." (This was not the first time the "social value" test had been mentioned by the court, but *Fanny Hill* made it official.) Mr. Justice Brennan, writing the court's opinion, put that word "utterly" in italics two times by way of emphasis.

As local prosecutors and decent literature committees are wearily aware, it has been difficult enough to get smut peddlers convicted under the old Roth rule. The five elements—especially the definition of contemporary community

Smut peddler Ralph Ginzburg has been sentenced to five years in prison.

standards—have put a heavy burden on the prosecution. The new requirement, because it is negative in nature, will make the job tougher. How does one prove, as a matter of law, that a book is *utterly* without redeeming social value? Under the rule of reasonable doubt, it is a fine adjective to acquit on.

Yet the court went a long way in the other direction by its rough fashioning of new law in Mishkin and Ginzburg. Here some guidelines were suggested that should prove workable in terms of state and local prosecutions. The nature of the crime is to be seen differently now. The essence of the offense is to lie not in publishing, but in "pandering."

Mishkin's sentence was affirmed "not for anything he said or believed, but for what he did." He deliberately set out to publish pornographic books; he engaged in "calculated purveyance of filth." His object was not to expound ideas, but to sell dirt. His whole purpose was pollution.

The same thing was true as to Ginzburg, though Ginzburg's high-toned and ribald publications were of a very different class. The defendant was not engaged in the constitutionally protected business of publishing. His trade was "the sordid business of pandering," and publishing was merely incidental. Ginzburg's "sole emphasis" was on the sexually provocative. His slick magazine "was created, represented and sold solely as a claimed instrument of the sexual stimulation it would bring." His customers were "the salaciously disposed." He exploited his market "entirely on the basis of appeal to prurient interests."

This common-sense view of the law will serve to clear the foul air. In one stroke, the court has separated serious writers on sex from sex racketeers. Jurors may be helpless to define obscenity, for no one yet has defined it well, but jurors are old hands at determining motive. The Mishkin-Ginzburg rule, reasonably applied, will take care of the Mishkins and Ginzburgs and a free society will be bettered thereby.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

British Abet Rhodesian Violence

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Great Britain's Socialist prime minister, Harold Wilson, may hope to keep his Rhodesian policy out of the general election campaign. But while he sweeps it under the carpet, his government is busily at work giving aid and comfort to terrorists in Zambia who hope to visit murder, arson and rapine on the white and black people of Africa's most stable country.

Right after the Rhodesians declared their independence under a constitution almost identical to one ratified by both Africans and whites in 1962, the British Broadcasting Corp., a government body, renewed its contract with the Zambian government to relay programs beamed at its neighbor. In joining hands with the official Zambia Broadcasting Co., the British are therefore underwriting the incendiary speeches which every day are being aimed at Rhodesians in the hope of inciting to violence.

Neither the BBC nor the Wilson government can escape responsibilities for these broadcasts. In fact, they would have long since been barred from the air had not the British given their approval. Since Wilson has "justified" his boycott of Rhodesia with legalistic arguments and pleas for "justice," it may be interesting to see what the people to whom he proposes to turn over its government are saying.

A broadcast by George Nyandoro in the Shona language:

"To continue telling you, children of Zimbabwe [the terrorists' name for Rhodesia], what you should do. At the farms which are occupied by Europeans, you who surround the farms, we ask you, children of Zimbabwe, to enter those farms. Drive away or remove the louse which is biting you by means which you know. You must not be troubled by one person and three or four of his children who are on the farm. Take that farm."

A broadcast of J.Z. Moyo in the Sidebele language:

"We say that all traveling vehicles must be stoned, must be hit with whatever you have in your hands. And to the people who are inside do what you are able to do. As you squash a fly or a mouse in your hands, do these sort of things."

A broadcast by James Chikerema, in Shona:

"If blood spills, if blood is shed, that government must be broken. . . . Form groups at night that go to the European farms and cut down the tobacco. . . . Kill many cattle. . . . Take the cattle. Go to the farms and take the cattle. If you are not able to take them, hamstring them. . . . Do everything, go forward, cause chaos."

It is one of the sad ironies of the Rhodesian situation that while these agitators attempt to incite Africans to destroy the country they are slowly inheriting, white Rhodesians are keeping the Zambian economy alive by supplying electric power from the Kariba Dam, and by sustaining Zambian industry through investment and the gift of technological know-how.

The Socialist government in Great Britain would not like to have these facts known. But the State Department in this country is also at work, doing its best through Assistant Secretary for African Affairs G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (who has just resigned) to suppress news and factual information about Rhodesia. Instead, myths and smears are fed to a few willing correspondents who then publish them as the truth.

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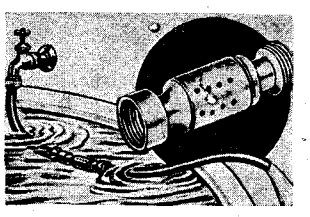

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Radical Leftists Stage 'Days of Protest'

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

On March 26, one of the "International Days of Protest," I spent the morning in Washington, D.C., and decided to take in the "peace" demonstration in front of the White House.

As I walked past the pickets one of them shouted, "There's Luce the fink." I immediately jumped into line beside him (he is a member of one of the Trotskyist youth groups) and demanded to know what he meant by such invective. He continued to complain that I had written an article for that "Fascist rag *Human Events*" and that this necessarily made me an anti-Communist.

I agreed that not only had I written for *Human Events* but that indeed I was anti-Communist. With that he sneered and looked away muttering: "That ends our 'conversation.' You are an anti-Communist and I am a Communist. You are my enemy."

Still, this comment by my Communist "friend" was no more bizarre than the demonstration held in Washington and copied in a number of other American cities.

The Washington affair culminated in a scattered march of some 400 demonstrators to the South Vietnamese Embassy. They stopped on the way to hear a few speeches from typical representatives of the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. This organization, operating out of Madison, Wis., under the leadership of Frank Emspak, reportedly had a "message of blessing from the president of the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front in South Viet Nam" about the demonstrations.

The young Mr. Emspak is the son of a former identified Communist who was picketing the White House against the fight against fascism when Germany suddenly attacked the Soviet Union. The elder Emspak, who was known in the CPUSA as "Comrade Juniper," was naturally aghast at this invasion of the "Soviet homeland" and immediately tore up his picket sign and joined the war effort. His son now leads the drive to remove all U.S. troops from Viet Nam and allow the Viet Cong to take power.

The Washington march featured such personalities as Matthew Hallinan, national education director of the Communist-dominated W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, who took this opportunity to castigate the Justice Department for its attack against his organization (see *Human Events*, March 26, page 8).

Hallinan was joined by Ralph Levitt, an organizer for the Trotskyist Young Socialist Alliance, as one of the three speakers. Levitt is still under an Indiana indictment for "criminal anarchy." The march itself was led (at least it appeared to be) by William Higgs, who is the legal advisor to SNCC and various other groups in the Washington area.

The "march on Washington" was typical of those held throughout the country, attendance at all of which was grossly overestimated by the leaders of the anti-Vietnamese war movement.

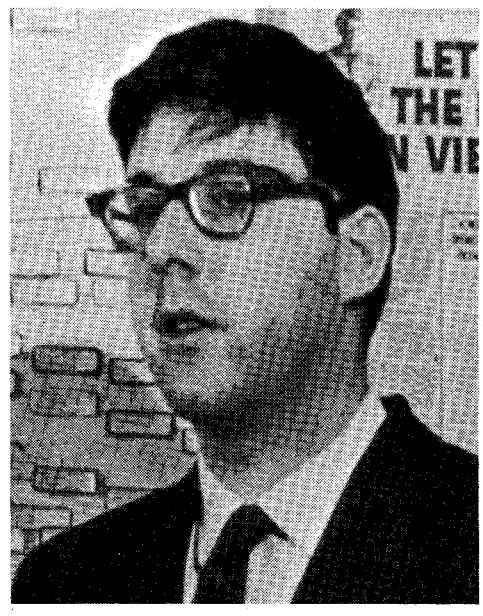
While predicting at least 35,000 people in New York City, they only drew 20,000 protesters, about the same number as appeared in a similar march in October. In Chicago, only 300 showed up to march amid a barrage of beer cans.

Boston and Cambridge managed to get 1,000 people out in a demonstration staged by John Maher, presently of SDS and the brother of Albert Maher of the Progressive Labor party. John Maher originally put up the money for the so-called Free University of New York (FUNY), which features courses in Ethics and Revolution; Leninism; the Cuban Revolution Today; Poetry and Revolution, etc. John Maher, who is the son of a Texas millionaire, recently married one of the Rockefellers in a ceremony that received little "society" coverage in even the New York press.

Interestingly enough, taking all of the American cities where demonstrations occurred on March 26, including Cleveland with 300 people, Los Angeles with 100 and even San Francisco, where only 3,500 turned up, the total of the persons openly engaged in this effort to destroy our war effort in Viet Nam never reached 30,000. This is less than one third of the circulation of *Human Events*.

The marchers and draft card burners received front-page newspaper coverage throughout the country and yet by any rational standards the demonstrations must be considered a failure both in size and in the fact that the sponsors failed to involve much support outside of the usual left-wing sources.

In New York City the march down Fifth Avenue was organized by the ad hoc Fifth Avenue Viet Nam Peace Committee, formed by some pacifists and a number of well-known, and self-admitted, Communists. The sponsors of this group included Robert Thompson of the Communist party (who died the day of the last demonstration—October 16—and has since been the subject of controversy about a burial in Arlington National Cemetery); Levi Laub of the Progressive Labor party, who while awaiting a federal court decision for his trip to Cuba



Frank Emspak, chairman of the National Coodinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, recently visited Budapest prior to the marches.

was charged with contempt of court in New York City; Key Martin from the Youth Against War and Fascism (a Trotskyist splinter); Tim Wohlforth, a leader of the U.S. Committee for a Fourth International (another Trotskyist splinter); Vincent Copeland from Worker's World (still another Trotskyist splinter); Allen Krebs, the head of the Free University of New York; Rick Rhodes, who recently traveled to the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana as a representative of Progressive Labor and the May Second Movement.

The Fifth Avenue Committee also gained the support of a number of non-Communists, making it evident that a resurgence of the "united front" of the 1930s is upon us. For example, the acknowledged leader of the Fifth Avenue parade was pacifist A.J. Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who is as opposed to our involvement in Viet Nam as he was to the Second World War and the stopping of Nazi Germany.

The New York demonstration culminated in a series of speeches in Central Park. The speakers included Muste; David Dellinger from the magazine *Liberation*; Jerry Rubin, a leader of the Berkeley "rebellion"; Fannie Lou Hammer from the Mississippi Free Democratic party; Abie Nathan, an Israeli who flew to Egypt to try to make peace with Nasser on an individual basis and was jailed for his attempts; and Juan Mari Bras, a leader of the Communist-dominated Movement for Puerto Rican "Independence."

On the Thursday before the New York march there were three draft card burnings and three campus demonstrations, including one held by the DuBois Clubs on the campus of Brooklyn College. Friday found the Veterans and Reservists to End the War in Viet Nam holding a rally at which seemingly ubiquitous Mr. Muste spoke along with Paul Boutelle, a Negro leader of the Socialist Workers' party. This same group joined with the Ad Hoc Committee of Veterans Against the War in Viet Nam in leading the Fifth Avenue Parade on Saturday.

The Veterans and Reservists organization operates out of the office of the Committee for Non-Violent Action in New York and considers itself the "more radical" of the two groups. The Ad Hoc Veterans is a straight Communist party operation, its office being a mail drop in the Woodstock Hotel in New York City; the organization also has a Chicago branch.

This ad hoc group of "veterans" ran an ad in the New York *Times* of March 20, 1966, with the names of Gus Hall, James Allen, Herbert Aptheker, Moe Fishman, Joe Brandt, Carl Marzani, and a number of other identified Communists listed as supporters. The Chicago group, taking a lead from the Ku Klux Klan, advised its members to buy special caps for the demonstrations. The caps cost three dollars each.

The night before the marches the Socialist Workers' party held a meeting at which Farrell Dobbs, the national secretary of the SWP, spoke about the "program for the anti-war movement." In Washington, Julian Bond spoke to a group of students about his opposition to the war in Viet Nam, while in Boston 11 demonstrators were arrested for refusing to move on when ordered to by the police.

Other scattered events took place throughout the country in preparation for the marches and demonstrations. In Iowa City a group of young women had a sit-in at the local draft board. In New York the SDS instituted a legal suit against the Transit Authority to allow them to place anti-war posters in the subways. Donna Allen flew from Washington to San Francisco to be a featured speaker at the Saturday rally. Mrs. Allen has refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities about Communist affiliations and has been convicted of contempt of Congress, a conviction she is appealing.

The Communist press came out four-square behind the demonstrations. *Challenge*, the newspaper of the Progressive Labor party, editorialized that the "March 26th demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam . . . is another major move by the people of this country against the murderous policies of Johnson at home and abroad."

The Worker, official Communist party newspaper, made several similar statements and then noted that two all-Negro groups had been formed for the march: The Harlem Council for Peace and the Afro-Americans Against the War in Viet Nam. *The Worker* encouraged black people to "break their silence and support the peace positions of Julian Bond, Rev. Martin Luther King, SNCC . . . and Mohammed Ali (Cassius Clay)." The "Afro-American" group carried a Viet Cong flag in the Saturday demonstration.

But Harlem as a whole did not support the march and when Allen Ginsburg, the poet, and a number of young folk singers were sent into Harlem on Saturday morning to try to stir up some interest for the march they could only manage to get about 150 people to even stop and listen to them. Ginsburg later joined the march downtown, playing his Indian cymbals and chanting exotic Hindu prayers.

The march in New York City was dedicated to the DuBois Clubs in their present fight with the Subversive Activities Control Board. Fulfilling orders from the CPUSA, the DuBoisers were prominent in the various marches. (The

(Continued on next page)

Mr. Luce, a former leader of the "New Left" who broke with the Progressive Labor party in January 1965, has contributed several articles to Human Events, *the most recent of which—on the DuBois Clubs—appeared in the March 26 issue.*

Beatnik poet Allen Ginsberg, wearing a Stars and Stripes hat, leads his coterie from Harlem down Fifth Avenue in the "Days of Protest" march.

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The Poor Scholarship of J. William Fulbright

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

I know Sen. J. William Fulbright went to Oxford. What I don't know (who does?) is what he studied. Did the English educational system spring a leak?

Most lately he said, on March 20, "De Gaulle may be right about NATO."

That's Fulbright. And when President Johnson refuses to follow his advice about Viet Nam, Red China, etc., the President's showing Texas horse sense. He's showing courage too, for Fulbright glows among that section of our intelligentsia that always screams whenever the President (any President) is rough on the Reds.

In simple truth, and on the record, Sen. Fulbright is as mixed up as the gypsies who cry at christenings and dance at funerals.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee may be excused a few specific lapses. When, bearing this title on all but a banner, he announced not long ago in Canberra, the capital of Australia, that he wasn't familiar with Australia's troop contributions to the Viet Nam War, the roof fell in on him in the Australian press—as it very well should. Why send our troops, the Australians asked, if the chairman of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee, no less, knows no more about Australia's efforts than that?

Fulbright's appalling list of gaffes is long: buttering up Tito in the world's newspapers when in Belgrade, condemning our stand-firm Berlin policy in a London speech, and even publicly demanding that President Truman resign (!) after the 1946 Democratic congressional election setbacks. Oh, yes, Fulbright did this. And with similar lack of realism, or something, he totally misjudged Fidel Castro.

Fulbright subsequently opposed any kind of intervention in Cuba—although the United States had solemnly sworn to defend Cuba—unless we could waltz in with a whole group of Latin American countries.

Then when he discovered that even a trickle of intervention had arrived at the Bay of Pigs, he, among others, demanded that the White House stop it, and that the air cover be cancelled, and he rejoiced when his shabby deed was done. It is simply impossible to rewrite the record. Sen. Fulbright has a great deal to answer for.

Yet we hear him still rationalize the Communist menace, not only in Viet Nam but throughout the world and, in effect, soften us up on its methods and danger. The gap between Fulbright's representations and the plain, ugly facts grows wider and wider.

Somehow the senator makes it sound as if communism has something, and that we'd better realize this. What it has is tyranny. And what the Communists want to do—as they themselves announce—is to chop the United States down to size. We are the only country they fear.

Why doesn't Sen. Fulbright tell us that no Communist country has ever been able to survive without assistance from capitalistic nations?

Why doesn't he explain that Communists do not govern satellite countries; they pillage them—morally, ethically, spiritually and economically?

If he is really a liberal, why doesn't he insist that human liberty is so clearly the central issue of our day that accommodations with the Red tyranny seem almost treason, and certainly treason to the human spirit? Surely, Fulbright should know that in Red areas if your neighbor dislikes you his word may kill you.

If Fulbright is really a liberal, how can he ignore the Reds' rape of religion? Rabbis protest the horrible anti-Semitism. Or listen to Czechoslovakian Catholic Bishop Paul Hinilica at the Ecumenical Council: "I have seen and felt the persecution."

If Sen. Fulbright actually fits the toga of scholarship that he wraps around himself, why doesn't he quote to us from the 1963 official Soviet textbook, "Communist Morality": "Devotion to communism comprises the moral behavior of people. We judge a man's moral image by whether his actions accord with the needs for the construction of communism."

Sen. Fulbright's proposals are easy to make in his comfortable Washington office or an air-conditioned TV studio, but the people menaced have to live with what they get.

If President Johnson adopted Fulbright's proposals it would free the Sino-Soviet strategy to pillage everywhere like a leaping leopard released from a cage.

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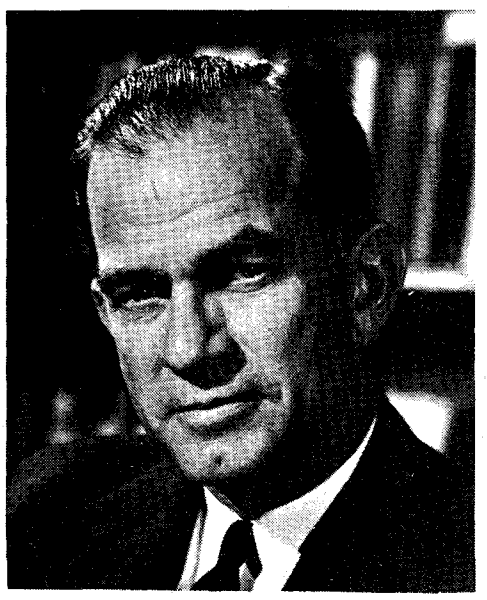


Sen. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) "has a great deal to answer for," according to columnist Taylor.

Continued from Page 12

Reds Praise 'Days of Protest'

DuBois magazine, *Insurgent*, recently editorialized that "we must demonstrate our opposition to this war. The growing revulsion to the war must find means of dramatic expression. We must parade with placards. We must sit down and refuse to move until our protest is registered. And we must organize. Most of all, we must never be silent.")

The only organization missing from the parades and demonstrations was the May Second Movement. The M-2-M, named in part after the May Fourth Movement in China, recently disbanded its attempts to organize students and to get them to sign a draft-dodging petition. Prior to disbanding, the M-2-M held a meeting at the Free University on "how to beat the draft." At this meeting Steve Newman of the PLP and M-2-M laid it on the line concerning the war in Viet Nam:

"The position I represent is not that all wars are bad per se. . . . The North Vietnamese have a right to do a lot more than they are doing. . . . Anyone running to beat the army, to get away from murdering in the Dominican Republic or in Viet Nam has my respect. . . . We will soon be putting out our booklet on ways to dodge the draft. . . ."

The M-2-M closed its offices and disbanded as an organization only within the past month. Significantly, this move came after the return of the M-2-M and Progressive Labor envoy from the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana in late January. May Second members are now entering the SDS in an attempt to try to "radicalize" their programs to more closely coincide with the PLP positions.

In Chicago the two main speakers scheduled for the anti-war rally last Saturday backed out on Thursday because of the take-over by the young Communist groups. They were the Rev. G. G. Grant, from Loyola University, and Patrick E. Gorman, the international secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Rev. Grant said that the young Communists "give the kiss of death to any constructive discussion of the issues of peace and war." Patrick Gorman withdrew because the rally seemed too "pro-Hanoi." This pro-Hanoi rally did, however, succeed in drawing Staughton Lynd and Julian Bond as speakers.

Meanwhile, throughout Europe and South America the Communists organized violent demonstrations against embassies of the United States and our military installations. Communist youth groups in France and Italy fought with police and American marines. The plans for the Latin American disturbances had been made two months earlier at the Tri-Continental Conference (see *Human Events*, February 5, page 6).

The *People's Daily* in China editorialized the day after these worldwide demonstrations that they signaled the advent of an attempt "to topple" the U.S. government. The Hanoi press was equally exuberant. Frank Emspak, speaking for the National Coordinating Committee, was also pleased with the demonstrations and at a news conference on Monday, March 28, announced that "this is only the beginning."

About That Debt Phobia

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Writing in a recent issue of *Newsweek*, columnist Henry C. Wallich makes light of a growing concern about the size of the national debt. Such concern, Mr. Wallich says, is misplaced, because it is wrong to presume that the debt ever need be repaid. So long as the interest on the debt is paid, and the debt itself remains financed over periods long enough to discourage inflation, Americans have nothing to worry about.

His observations may not impress a number of Americans who subscribe to the national tradition that debts must be repaid. *Webster's* defines debt as "a state of owing; something owed; an obligation," implying that the only manner in which a debt may be resolved is by repayment. Mr. Wallich's answer to this is that a debt may be refunded, as a perpetual hedge against the necessity for repayment.

The permanent debt ceiling now stands at $285 billion. But in the past 36 years the federal budget has been balanced only six times. To find the money to meet appropriations, Congress has been forced to authorize a number of increases in the debt limit on a temporary basis to $328 billion. Because another deficit budget is in the offing, doubtless Congress soon will be asked to increase the ceiling "temporarily" once more.

Liberal economists downgrade the importance of the debt by saying that the people owe the money to themselves; they ignore the fact that the majority of the debt is covered by government bonds owned by banks, corporations and individuals. These economists also rationalize the debt by relating it to a percentage of the gross national product, or by placing it on a per capita basis.

Nonetheless, interest payments on the debt annually account for a large part of the federal budget; for fiscal 1967, this debt service will require $12.8 billion. This sum hardly can be dismissed as insignificant. But Mr. Wallich says only that Americans can afford to pay the interest on the debt through their taxes. He does not go into why the debt is necessary at all.

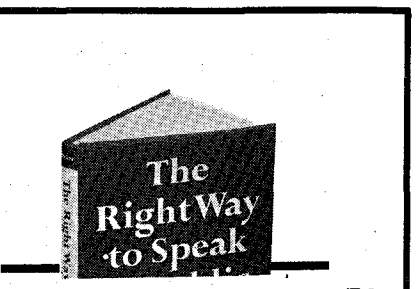
The splendid logic of Mr. Wallich's arguments will be lost on many citizens who regard debt as an obligation. A number of Americans also realize that "temporary" increases in the debt ceiling have been responsible at least in part for reducing the buying power of the American dollar to only 44 cents.

They know, too, that at the current rate of debt increase, the amount of interest that will have to be paid in a century's time on the debt will total an appalling $1.25 trillion, without repayment of a penny on the principal.

Unless federal budgets can be balanced, and plans made to provide funds to reduce the debt, the debt ceiling will continue to rise, creating even more inflation. If the prospect doesn't bother Mr. Wallich, it bothers a lot of the rest of us.

□ □ □

BOSTON SCANDAL—Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) disclosed recently that FBI agents are probing the scandal-racked Boston Neighborhood Youth Corps. Two hundred of the 600 teenagers employed in the federally financed project received withholding statements from the Internal Revenue Service disclosing they made more money than they actually received. "This is not the first scandal for Boston's poverty payroll," Goodell said. "Falsified and padded payrolls, forged identity cards and checks, political favoritism, sloppy administration, controversy and bitterness—all have been a part of Boston's poverty politics."



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Frances Knight Blasts Her State Dept. Bosses

By VERA GLASER

Sitting calmly in the center of a State Department guerrilla war, Miss Frances G. Knight declared:

"They have made such a fiasco and mess every time they tried to embarrass me that it's becoming funny. If these men would spend more time trying to do their job properly, we would have better government."

In an exclusive interview, the controversial, outspoken director of the U.S. Passport Office charged her former boss, Abba Schwartz, with trying to force her out of the State Department by planting critical news stories.

"They don't have the guts to charge me with inefficiency or malfeasance. They simply don't want a woman in this job."

Another factor in the sound and fury which has swirled around Miss Knight, she said, is her security consciousness.

"I cannot see the sense of the U.S. government going all-out in Viet Nam and having our boys murdered and mutilated and then having lax security practices in the State Department. I make no bones about saying so."

On March 23 the New York *Times* carried a report that Miss Knight had been "rebuked" for sending cables to U.S. embassies abroad to keep an eye

Miss Knight, director of the U.S. Passport Office, is a liberal target because of her opposition to Abba Schwartz, ousted State Department official.

on Harvard Prof. H. Stuart Hughes when he travels to Europe this fall because he is believed to be pro-Communist.

Later the State Department officially denied she had been "rebuked."

Miss Knight declared it has been routine for 30 years to honor such requests for information about traveling Americans from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She said they were processed by the Passport Office legal division and stamped with her name without crossing her desk. She was away from her office when the Hughes matter was handled.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) has demanded a written explanation from Secretary of State Dean Rusk on the use of embassy personnel to "spy" on Americans travelling abroad.

"They are so concerned about Prof. Hughes," said Miss Knight, "that no one has mentioned the leak of classified information to the New York *Times*. This is not the first time. There is a New York *Times* coterie in here which is virtually part of the State Department's staff."

Miss Knight is known to have had differences with Abba Schwartz, chief of the recently abolished Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, and his successor, Philip A. Heymann, who reportedly wrote the memorandum of "rebuke."

In a sizzling note to Heymann on March 23, Miss Knight said she had "reliable information that Mr. Schwartz spent considerable time in his office following his resignation, calling reporters and peddling highly inflammatory stories about me to the press.

"He is reported to have said he would drag me out with him if it was the last thing he did. . . . Mr. Schwartz' antagonism to any cooperation or contact we had with the FBI is a matter of general knowledge."

Referring to Heymann as "a 32-year-old whiz kid," Miss Knight said he had come to her office after the news story appeared to ask if she blamed him.

"I sure as hell do," she replied.

Heymann is not available for comment.

Miss Knight directs the work of 348 permanent and 250 seasonal employes. She described her duties as administrative, saying it is her job to follow policy guidelines.

Budget Bureau figures show savings of almost $10 million in operating costs in the Passport Division since Miss Knight became director in 1955. The time taken to obtain a passport has been trimmed from six weeks to three days. Backlogs have beeen reduced, procedures streamlined and operations decentralized. Last year, Passport Division employes won 75 meritorious service awards.

As a career civil servant in 1934, Miss Knight cannot be ousted without formal charges, nor is her retirement mandatory until age 70. Her friendships with congressmen of both political parties are widespread.

"I have no intention of leaving and opening this office to a bunch of wolves," she said.

She described Schwartz as "psychopathic about women. Men have some cliches about this. Either they say a woman is unstable or she is experiencing change of life. Well, I'm not. I'm 60."

Why is she controversial? Miss Knight gave this explanation:

"When you are in a job like mine, you make enemies.

"When I came here I set up criteria. I wasn't running a popularity contest. The regulation for one person was the same for another. I couldn't care less whether they were Socialist, Democrat, Republican or Seventh-Day Adventist. You abide by the same rule for everybody.

"I don't consider this conservative. I don't consider it liberal. I just consider it good government."

Miss Knight recalled an order several years ago from a State Department official "at the assistant secretary level" to issue a diplomatic passport to "some gal he was interested in."

"I refused to do it. I was ordered to do so a second time and refused. I took the entire issue to Under Secretary of State Loy Henderson and he backed me up."

She cited another incident involving a midnight call from Kennedy Airport.

"These people had been on a party. They decided they wanted to take a plane overseas, but didn't have passports and wanted me to issue waivers (granted only in life-or-death situations). I refused. They were friends of a high official. Immediately I was tagged 'arbitrary.'

"I can cite 100 cases like this. Over a period of 10 years you get enough people furious at you for giving them equal treatment. During the Schwartz regime his friends were given special treatment and I was overruled. This whole thing is a sad commentary on our government operation."

Miss Knight flatly denied a columnist's report that she had written in 1952 to the late Scott McLeod, then assistant to the late Sen. Styles Bridges, that former President Truman and the late Adlai Stevenson, later to become ambassador to the United Nations, were soft on communism.

"I never wrote such a letter. I certainly would have had a copy in my files. I have rather complete files. There's going to be more of this. We'll watch and see how far they go."

Under Schwartz' instructions Miss Knight has not been permitted to take calls from reporters. In attempting to arrange an interview, it took 30 minutes to reach her secretary, with calls insistently switched to the office of Heymann and Deputy Under Secretary of State William Crockett.

Miss Knight said Schwartz had pigeonholed her requests for further streamlining of passport procedures. As an example, she cited a recommendation to make passports valid for five years, without the necessity of renewal after three years, as now required.

"President Johnson has asked for good administration and clear-cut lines of authority," she said. "The Department of State has so many lawyers you can't get an answer for weeks. Is this in accordance with the President's plans? Of course it isn't.

"There isn't the will to do it. Nobody here seems to have the guts to do anything."

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DONATIONS TO DEMOS—Executives of Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., of Dallas, a major defense contractor, contributed $25,000 to the Democratic National Committee during the first two months of the year, the New York *Times'* David Broder recently disclosed. The company won government defense contracts totaling $247.5 million during fiscal 1964. The company also purchased a $15,000 ad in the 1964 Democratic national convention program, and last fall purchased another $15,000 ad in the Democrats' controversial magazine, "Toward an Age of Greatness."

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Lost Third Floor

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Even though an "expert consultant" surveyed it twice and found it unsuitable, the directing geniuses of the Washington poverty program selected a hotel in Charleston, W. Va., as a women's Job Corps center. Milton Fogelman, poverty program contracts officer, is quoted as saying that "the first time the consultant looked at the hotel he forgot to look at the third floor. We asked him to go back and see if there was a third floor, and, sure enough, there it was!" For good, clean fun—when the taxpayers foot the bills—it's hard to beat the job of a $75 to $100-per-day "consultant" who is allowed two trips to Charleston, W. Va., to find the third floor of a hotel.

Red China Trade

By REP. WALTER ROGERS (D.-Tex.)

I have watched with great concern the developments over the past year in arguments designed to convince the American people that it would be good business to trade with Red China. Perhaps I am overly suspicious. I hope so; but anyone who has watched the trend in the international picture over the past year is bound to have seen a sizable increase in the daily references to the Red China problem. References in the metropolitan press, in nationally syndicated columns, in television and radio documentaries and news stories. There has been no outright advocacy of recognition of Red China or trade with her, but woven into many of the stories and references we find such inferences as to the number of people in Red China (over seven hundred million), of famine and want which Christian people should now help to underwrite, difficulties between Red China and Soviet Russia which, it has been suggested, could be to our benefit if we were a little more friendly with Red China. Also, inferences that Red China is a large and vast untapped market for the goods, wares and merchandise that is so plentiful in this country, and the profits that could be made if trade were allowed. . . .

If our government succumbs to any of these arguments or the many others that are being advanced daily, watch out. The government will be the subject of bitter and caustic, but well-deserved, criticism. The real culprits will make the profits, throw the blame on the government, hide behind the curtain of obscurity and probably help finance some of the criticism against the government. The people of the United States of America are not only the freest people in the world, but they are the best educated. There is no excuse for an educated person to fall for propaganda. The only alibi I know of is the open admission by an educated person that he or she was simply too lazy to think or to dig out the facts.

School Tax Credit

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

The average cost of sending a child to college this year is about $1,500 for a public college and $2,300 for a private school. By 1970 these costs will be up about $500. What this means to the average workingman earning between $3,000 and $10,000 a year is nothing less than financial crisis. A family with three or four children can reasonably expect expenses of $30,000 to $40,000 to put those children through college. This is an impossible burden. I believe we must grant an income-tax credit to relieve this situation. The income-tax credit is an entirely appropriate way for the federal government to assist education.

Increasing Food Costs

By E.C. GATHINGS (D.-Ark.)

With respect to extending the Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to include agriculture, it would increase the cost of food and fiber to the consumer and have a most serious and adverse effect upon taxes that would be collected from farm people and farm communities. It would speed farm mechanization. It would mean a further exodus from farm communities to the cities. It would put an additional pinch and hardship upon people who earn a livelihood out of the land. The added cost of labor which makes up a large part of the total outlay in the production of a crop would seriously affect all farmers and especially small farmers.

It would be a fine thing to boost the wages of the small wage earner, but we must realize that higher prices and inflation hurt the lower-paid workers more than anyone else. It pinches them harder than those in the higher bracket jobs. To increase wages without increasing the output of the worker at this time of prices chasing wages and wages chasing prices would add to inflationary pressures in the economy. The things people must buy will cost more money. The dollar will buy less goods. Our first job should be to get the war in Viet Nam won and then consider programs such as this.

The 'High Society'

By REP. GERALD FORD (R.-Mich.)

One way to cut the high cost of living is to cut the high cost of spending. . . . The federal government is the biggest single spender in the world and we must spend whatever is really needed to defeat Communist aggression. But we do not need to spend recklessly on ill-conceived and poorly administered domestic programs when we are at war. What with high taxes, high prices, high spending and high deficits the "Great Society" has become the high society.

Defending the CIA

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee I have been privileged over the years to serve on the Central Intelligence Agency subcommittee, which has maintained close contact with the agency's extensive operations. It is understandable that an agency of this character would from time to time be under attack, blamed for things it did not do, held responsible for decisions it did not make, and criticized for matters over which it had no control. The general public, even many members of Congress, have the impression that it is an autonomous, free-wheeling agency allowed to do anything it sees fit, without question, whenever and however it sees fit.

The fact is that the CIA is under the direct control of the President. And the fact is that our CIA subcommittee has always received a complete and responsive answer to any inquiries we have made into any of its operations. Of course, the information could not always be made public.

It is ridiculous on its face to expect an agency to obtain secrets if it must disclose how, where, from whom, and for what purpose they were obtained. Yet there are those who speak critically of the CIA as a government within a government. It could hardly be such when the people's representatives, such as our subcommittee, are kept fully advised. We have upon occasion pried deeply into some of the most far-reaching international conspiratorial activities affecting our national security. To the great credit of our subcommittee, there has never been a single leak of any kind at any time, either on the smallest or gravest of matters.

House Passes Rent Subsidy

Below is the rollcall vote by which the House on March 29 defeated GOP attempts to cut out funds for the controversial rent subsidy scheme. An "aye" vote, therefore, is a vote against the rent subsidy and against the President's position. (For more on this subject see page 4.)

REPUBLICANS FOR: 125

Adair
Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews, Glenn
Andrews (N.D.)
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Bates
Belcher
Bell
Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burton (Utah)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Callaway
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Conable
Corbett
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis
Dague
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan (Tenn.)
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Ellsworth
Erlenborn
Findley
Fino
Ford, Gerald
Frelinghuysen
Fulton (Pa.)
Goodell
Griffin
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha
Harvey (Ind.)
Hosmer
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
King (N.Y.)
Kunkel
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
McClory
McCulloch
McDade
McEwen
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Neb.)
Mathias
May
Michel
Minshall
Mize
Moore
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Nelsen
Pelly
Pirnie
Poff
Quie
Quillen
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Saylor
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (Calif.)
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt
Walker (Miss.)
Watkins
Watson
Widnall
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Younger

DEMOCRATS FOR: 65

Abbitt
Abernethy
Andrews, Geo.
Baring
Bennett
Cabell
Cooley
Culver
Davis (Ga.)
Downing
Fisher
Flynt
Foley
Fountain
Gathings
Greigg
Hagan (Ga.)
Haley
Hamilton
Hardy
Hebert
Henderson
Herlong
Hicks
Hull
Ichord
Jarman
Jennings
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
King (Utah)
Kornegay
Lennon
Long (La.)
McCarthy
Marsh
Moeller
Natcher
Olson (Minn.)
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Poage
Pool
Purcell
Randall
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Satterfield
Selden
Sikes
Smith (Va.)
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sweeney
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Tuck
Waggonner
Watts
White (Idaho)
White (Tex.)
Whitener
Whitten
Williams

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 192

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspinall
Bandstra
Barrett
Beckworth
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Callan
Carey
Casey
Celler
Clevenger
Cohelan
Conyers
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Daddario
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Duncan (Ore.)
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Edwards (La.)
Evans (Colo.)
Everett
Evins (Tenn.)
Farbstein
Farnsley
Farnum
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Fogarty
Ford, Wm. D.
Fraser
Friedel
Gallagher
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gilligan
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Gray
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Grider
Griffiths
Hagen (Calif.)
Hanley
Hansen (Iowa)
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Hungate
Huot
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Okla.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
King (Calif.)
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Krebs
Landrum
Long (Md.)
Love
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
McVicker
Macdonald
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Moss
Multer
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen (Mont.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Race
Redlin
Rees
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (Alaska)
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Roncalio
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St. Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Schisler
Schmidhauser
Secrest
Shipley
Sickles
Sisk
Slack
Staggers
Stalbaum
Steed
Stephens
Sullivan
Tenzer
Thompson (N.J.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Trimble
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Walker (N.M.)
Weltner
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Yates
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 6

Halpern
Harvey (Mich.)
Horton
Kupferman
Reid (N.Y.)
Tupper

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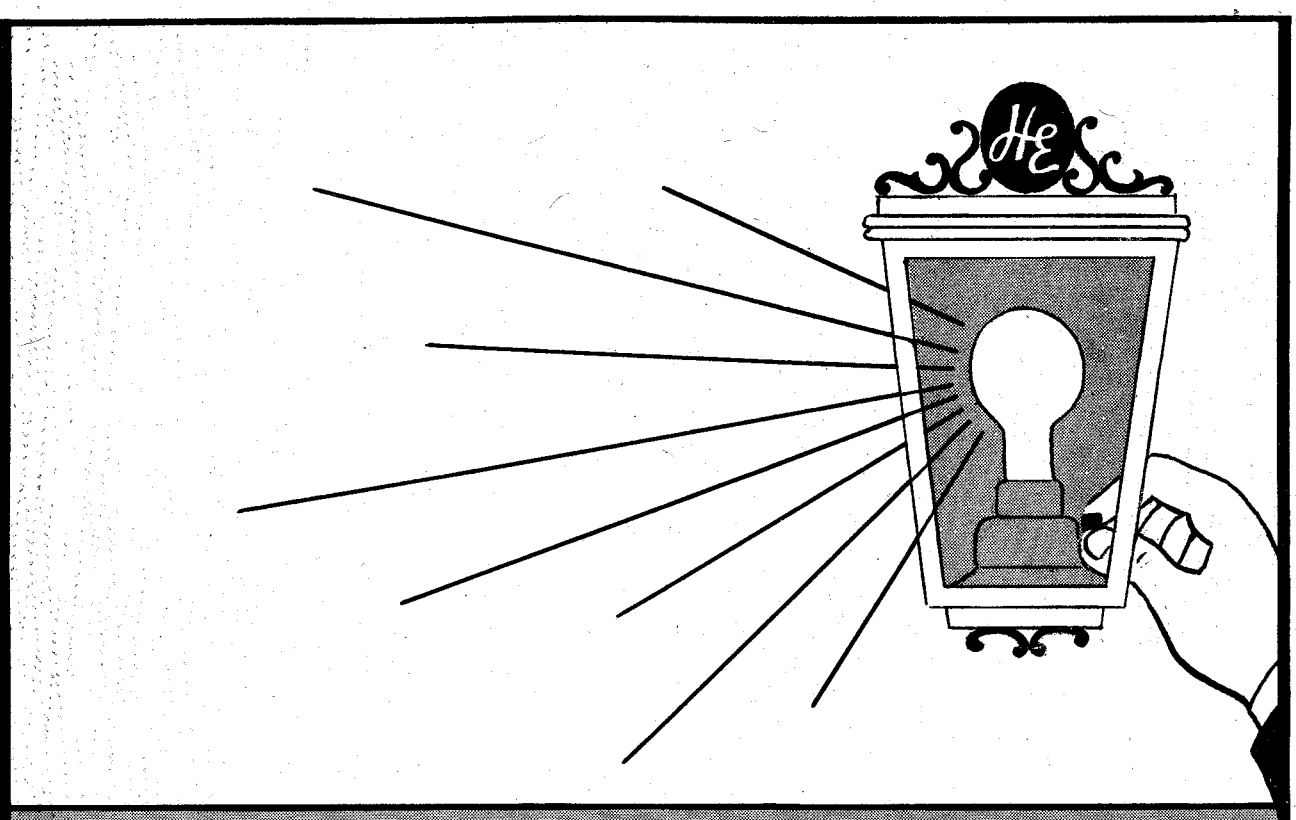

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